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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 70 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Italian Troops Flee In Disorder

New Thrust Beaten Back In Albania

'IL DUCE'S NERVES SHATTERED

Reservists In Italy Forced To The Front On Pain Of Death

LONDON, Mar. 23.

In Albania the Greeks are still beating off Italian counter-attacks. According to the Athens Radio, a new thrust by enemy tanks has been dispersed with the capture of one tank.

ITALIANS FLEE IN CONFUSION

A new attack by the Italians on Greek positions in Albania was reported by the Athens radio at midnight. But the result was the same. It was launched north of river Aros, but was abandoned after two hours, when the "Italians fled in confusion back to their original posts, suffering losses".

Except in the island of Corfu, where there were some civilian casualties, Italian air attacks were ineffective, states a Ministry of Public Security.

One enemy fighter was shot down and others seriously damaged during a series of attacks on an R.A.F. station in Western Greece yesterday, says an R.A.F. 'communique'. It adds the attacks caused slight damage, but no casualties.

RESERVISTS TO THE FRONT

The Greeks continue to take a heavy toll of the Italians in Albania where Mussolini is "still hurling his picked troops to their doom without any regard for loss of life", says a Greek Press Ministry statement quoted by the Athens radio. Among the troops who were sacrificed was the famous Death Battalion of Arditte. The Greeks are firmly maintaining all their positions.

A FASCIST'S CONFESSION

Prisoners from the decimated Arditte Battalion say that reservists are being forced to leave Italy for the front by the Black Shirts and Sarabinieri under the threat of immediate execution. Prof. Pellegrini, Member of the Fascist Grand Council, who is a prisoner in Greece, admitted in an interview that Italy's Fascist rulers had made a terrible blunder in underestimating the fighting spirit of the Greeks and said he was ashamed of the manner in which his Fascist comrades had deserted him on the battlefield.

TECHNIQUE OF WAR FINANCE

Lord Stamp Contrasts Present Conditions With 1914

LONDON, March 17.

In a speech at a meeting of the Abbey Road Building Society yesterday, Lord Stamp compared the position of national finance over 18 months of this war with the first 18 of the last war.

In June, 1914, he said, the gilt edged rate was a fraction over 3 1/2 per cent but after 18 months Government were paying 5 per cent as the general minimum. In 1917 at this rate even Treasury Bills were at one period costing 5 per cent for all maturities; in July they were raised to 5 1/2 per cent on a three monthly basis and 6 per cent for a year.

Now, after 18 months of war, Treasury Bills, which cost about 12 sh. per cent in 1938, were only a fraction over 1 per cent.

In July, 1916, the Bank Rate was raised from 5 to 6 per cent. The Bank Rate was 2 per cent for many years before this war and, after a small precautionary rise, had remained at 2 per cent.

Those, he continued, were the most striking differences and showed that the whole technique of war finance had been completely changed.

TWO NAZI BOMBERS BROUGHT DOWN

Slight Air Activity Over Britain On Sunday

LONDON, March 23.

Two German bombers were destroyed over Britain to-day although enemy air activity was but slight throughout the day.

One of the two German raiders who were attempting to bomb a ship at Anchor in north Scotland, had its tail shot off by anti-aircraft guns and crashed in flames. Another German bomber was shot down by British fighters in south England.

A number of German planes approached a south-west England town this morning, but were driven off by heavy gunfire. Many people coming from church watched while the battle was in progress.

RAIDS ON QUIBERON AND BREST

Coastal Command aircraft paid a visit to the French coast this morning, destroyed a German barracks block at the port of Quiberon, a submarine base in Brittany and scored a direct hit on an enemy escort vessel near Brest.

No British aircraft is missing from these operations, adds an Air Ministry "Communique".

RAID ON MALTA

CAIRO:—A large formation of enemy bombers, escorted by fighters, raided Malta yesterday but they were chased to sea by British fighters, says the R. A. F. "Communique".

One British fighter was shot down by a Messerschmitt, which was in its turn destroyed by another British aircraft.—Reuter.

ONE RAIDER BROUGHT DOWN

Slight Air Activity Over Britain

LONDON, March 23.

One of the few raiders that ventured over Britain before midnight was brought down by anti-aircraft fire, crashing in a field near an eastcoast town. London again had no alert. Elsewhere, activity appeared to be slight with no report of damage or casualties.—Reuter.

FOUR-ENGINED U. S. AIRCRAFT FOR BRITAIN

LONDON, March 23.

Four-engined aircraft from the United States are now being delivered to the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

The first type to fly to Great Britain was the "Liberator" the British name given to the long-range heavy bomber produced by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation of Sandiego, California, states the Ministry.

The "Liberator" is 66 feet long with a span of a 110 feet. Its engines develop 1,200 horsepower at the takeoff. It is a high-winged monoplane with a tri-cycle undercarriage.

'IL DUCE' Is Now Restless.

MUSSOLINI'S NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Reaction Of Greek Shock Up: Rages Like Madman In His Bedroom!

ATHENS, March 23.

The suggestion that disasters to his forces have driven Sgr. Mussolini almost to the point of madness is made in "reports from Geneva" quoted with reservation by the Athens newspaper "Eleftheron Vima".

According to these reports, says the newspaper, mystery surrounds the condition of Sgr. Mussolini since "he slunk back in shame from the Albanian Front."

He is said to be "so upset by the failure of his spring offensive, the collapse of his great ambitions and the terrible losses to the Italian army, of which he was an eye-witness that he is now suffering from a severe nervous breakdown.

Coupled with this is the diseased obsession that he is universally persecuted. This has made Sgr. Mussolini suspicious of everyone including his most intimate friends. He is unable to sleep and strides round his bedroom raging like a madman."

"Italy Hard Hit"

NEW YORK, March 22.

Conditions in Italy in the past two months have become much worse, stated the United States Naval Attache in Rome on his arrival here to-day.

He added, their acquisition of food is becoming more difficult and Italy is hard hit.—Reuter.

MATSUOKA IN MOSCOW

To Call On Molotov To-day Before Departure To Berlin And Rome

LONDON, March 23.

Mr. Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, arrived in Moscow this afternoon, according to the German radio. The announcer added he would resume his journey to Berlin to-morrow before midnight.

A Moscow message says:

Diplomatic Missions of all the countries which have so far adhered to the Three-Power Pact met Mr. Matsuoka, at the station on his arrival here this afternoon "en route" to Berlin.

The Soviet Government was represented, among others, by M. Lozovsky, vice-Foreign Minister.

The German Ambassador, Herr Schulenburg, arrived late. He apologised to Mr. Matsuoka in English. Mr. Matsuoka, who will pay a courtesy call on M. Molotov to-morrow, leaves for Berlin and Rome to-morrow night. Japanese circles here indicate that he is expected to return via Moscow on April 16.

The crowd on the station platform had long to wait, for the Japanese Foreign Minister's arrival was delayed two hours by a blizzard, which had been blowing for the past two day.

MATSUOKA ON HIS MISSION.

"Not to know personally the leaders of Germany and Italy might make a difference in carrying out the whole foreign policy of Japan," said Mr. Matsuoka, receiving the foreign press.—Reuter.

INFILTRATION OF GERMANS INTO IRAN

LONDON, March 18.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Daily Express" cabled on March 17:

Several thousand Nazis have recently percolated into Iran, according to travellers reaching Cairo from Teheran.

Posing as commercial travellers and tourists they slipped through Turkey across the Black Sea to swell the ranks of the local German colony in Iran which, since the Nazis came into power, has been exceptionally active.

It is from Teheran that the Nazis direct their propaganda drive among the Arab world under the former envoy in Iraq and Saudi guidance of Dr. Grobba, Hitler's Arabia.

"BLOCKADE APPLIED TOO LENIENTLY TO FRANCE"

Enemmy Diverting Imported Goods At Marseilles And Toulon

The following is an extract from a leading article in "The Times":

It could, in fact, perfectly well be argued that the British blockade is being too leniently, rather than too harshly, applied where France is concerned, for already a considerable traffic is allowed between North and West African ports and Marseilles.

Some interesting figures, taken from official French sources and published a couple of days ago in show that in three weeks last the Free French organ France, December and January over 200,000 tons of merchandise entered the port of Marseilles. And at Marseilles and Toulon—though they are in Unoccupied France—the Joint Commission of the Axis Powers exercise sconsiderable authrity and uses its authority to divert, to German and Italian advantage, well over one-half of the imported goods.

German and Italian officials help themselves in Marseilles to much of the tropical produce of the French Empire. To that extent there is already a breach in the blockade, which can only be widened at the risk of ruining the whole policy.

So long as Vichy, in pursuance of its declared policy of collaboration with Germany, feeds the Nazi war-machine, it is in no position to demand unrestricted passage for supplies to France.

AMERICAN NAVAL AID FOR BRITAIN?

LONDON: March 18.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Express" cabled on March 17:—

Armed aid for Britain, particularly naval aid, is foreseen by diplomatic observers as almost a certainty following President Roosevelt's speech, according to William Philip Simms, Foreign Editor of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain.

He says: "Reports say that Hitler is alarmed over the prospect of America's all-out aid and is expected to make a supreme effort to sink or destroy every ship which approaches the British Isles.

"The U.S.A. will almost certainly have to intervene with its Navy.

"Congress admits the President has the power to use the Navy for convoy purposes if he wishes."

Another Strategic Town Falls To British Forces

ADVANCE IN ABYSSINIA: NEGHELLI OCCUPIED

R.A.F. Plays Its Part In Battle Of Keren: Asmara Bombed

CAIRO, March 23.

British occupation of the important town of Neghelli in Abyssinia is announced in a 'communique' issued to-day from the G. H. Q. The 'communique' says: "Operations in all other areas in Abyssinia continue to develop to our advantage.

In the Keren area fighting continues and yesterday British troops registered a number of local successes, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy and taking a further 130 prisoners.

There is nothing important to report in Libya.

A STRATEGIC GAIN

The importance of Neghelli lies in the fact that it dominates the cross-road leading north, east and west. The Imperial forces are now in a position to strike due north in the direction of Addis Ababa about 275 miles away.

The country is low-lying and the track running through the valleys would enable the British forces to make fairly unhampered progress, according to a military expert.

The fall of Neghelli is particularly bitter to Marshal Graziani who was given the title of Marquis of Neghelli in recognition of the part played by him during the Italian invasion of Abyssinia.

Battle Of Keren

Intense aerial activity in Italian East Africa in support of the army operations is reported in an R.A.F. 'communique'.

R.A.F. bombers and fighters repeatedly attacked enemy positions in the Keren area.

Another Italian counter-attack near Keren in Eritrea has been beaten off by the British Imperial troops who have taken 80 more prisoners.

The British Imperial troops are steadfastly holding the position which they have gained round this town which is the key to Italy's oldest African colony and frantic Italian efforts to dislodge them are proving ineffective.

COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED

A heavy Italian counter-attack was directed against Fort Dologorodoc dominating the rugged heights of the town.

Meanwhile the Free French Forces are striking against Keren from north-east making headway despite stubborn Italian resistance; while in Abyssinia, British and Ethiopian patrol forces are continuing their harassing tactics around Debar-Marcos about 110 miles north-west of Addis Ababa.

ASMARA BOMBED

The railway station at Asmara was heavily attacked yesterday and during the raid British fighters engaged a number of Fiat fighters and shot down two in flames. Three other Fiat fighters were destroyed in the same area on the previous day by the same squadron.

In the Gondar area fires were started amongst buildings following an attack by R.A.F. bombers on barracks and warehouses.

TRAINS ATTACKED

South African airforce bombers attacked trains on the Jibuti-Addis Ababa Railway, destroying at least one train, which burned out after receiving direct hits from a salvo of bombs.

R.A.F. bombers also machine-gunned trains at Afdem and Gota and bombed and machine-gunned a large concentration of enemy motor-transport on the road between Urso and Awash and enemy positions in the Marda Pass.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SPAIN

Wants To Emerge From Centuries Of Retirement

MADRID, March 23.

Spain's ability to retain her neutral position in the present war was given special emphasis in the first official Spanish reference to foreign policy since the passing of the American Lend and Lease Bill yesterday.

The Under-Secretary for the Press and Propaganda Ministry, Senor Antonio Tovar, who accompanied the Foreign Secretary, Senor Suner, to Germany and Italy recently, said: "The most serious risks are inherent in our geographical position. We cannot live unarmed or unwatchful."

Senor Tovar added that Spain to-day wanted to emerge from the centuries of retirement.—Reuter.

MUNSHIS ARRIVE IN CITY TO-DAY

POONA, March 23.

Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi will leave Poona to-morrow by the 7-10 a.m. train and will arrive in Bombay by 10-30 a.m.—A. P.

U. S. TO BUILD 400 MERCHANT SHIPS FOR BRITAIN

LONDON, March 23.

The United States is to build 400 merchantships for Britain under the Lease and Lend Bill at a cost of 500 million dollars.

This information has been given by a spokesman of the United States Maritime Commission.

He said that additional shipyards would probably be built as the existing ones were working at full capacity.

The first keel is expected to be laid in the beginning of April and the first vessel will be completed by November.—Reuter.

SENATE COMMITTEE FOR TOTAL AID

WASHINGTON, Mar. 23.

The Senate appropriations Committee unanimously approved the full amount of 7,000 million dollars under the Aid to Britain bill after having rejected a proposal to halve the amount.—Reuter.

Italian Bombing Helps Britain

CAIRO, March 23.

Italian aircraft have unwittingly supplied British troops in the Libyan desert with water. New springs have gushed out in Siwa Oasis as a result of Italian bombing during the British drive to Benghazi. The springs provide new water supplies for irrigation and drinking purposes.—Reuter.

Egyptian Premier's Lunch To Bhopal

CAIRO, March 23.

The Prime Minister gave a luncheon on Saturday in honour of the Nawab of Bhopal to which were invited members of the Cabinet, Sir Miles Lampson, members of the Embassy, and heads of the army.—Reuter.

BELGRADE UNDECIDED YET

ANTI-AXIS FEELING RUNNING HIGH

General Staff Officers Escape Into Greece: New Cabinet Formed?

INTENSE DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY

BERLIN, March 23.

Jugoslav Regent, Prince Paul, conferred with his Premier this morning, according to the German News Agency. The Premier submitted the names of the new Ministers to succeed the three who have resigned.

NO SOLUTION YET

BELGRADE:—Yugoslavia's political crisis appears to be little nearer solution despite reports that the posts of the three Serb Ministers, who resigned on Friday as a protest against acceptance of the Nazi terms, have now been filled.

With the critical decision still in the balance, the visit of the Yugoslav statesmen to Vienna still hangs fire, though a special train was reported to be standing by during the week-end ready to leave at a moment's notice if required.

Reports that Hitler has given Jugoslavia 18 hours time limit are believed to be erroneous.

Visitors To Regent

Significant visitors to the Regent Prince Paul on Saturday were Professor Jovanovich, the doyen of Balkan experts in constitutional international law and the Patriarch Gavrilo. Both studied with him the clauses of the proposed agreement with Germany and both warned him of the danger inherent in the abandonment by Jugoslavia of the policy of neutrality in favour of the Axis.—Reuter.

Prince Paul And British And U. S. Ministers

VICHY, March 22.

The Regent, Prince Paul, received the British and American Ministers in Belgrade (Sir Ronald Campbell and Mr. Arthur B. Lane) yesterday (Friday) afternoon, reports the Vichy News Agency.

The meeting of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Jugoslavia yesterday unanimously passed a resolution protesting against any plan to "conclude an agreement not in harmony with our national honour and independence." A protest has been sent to the Regent and the Premier.

After passing the resolution the Officers broke up their meeting and declined to proceed with other business in order to emphasise their protest.—Reuter.

Russo-Turkish Pact

VICHY, March 23.

A declaration of policy between Turkey and the Soviet Union may be signed at Moscow to-day according to a dispatch to the Vichy News Agency quoting well-informed circles at Ankara.

It adds that the declaration will reaffirm the intentions of the Soviet Union and Turkey to maintain peaceful relations.—Reuter.

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1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p. c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted reliable and experienced persons to act as Branch Managers on decent salary and commission. Experience in forward Cotton, Bullion and Seeds essential. Apply M/S R. Poddar, Ltd. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. (14372)

Wanted—Non-Madrasi experienced 4 stenographers. Salary 40—100/- for European firm. Interview 1—2. Federal Bureau, 33, Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay. (14370)

Wanted a stenographer with at least 50 words speed in typewriting and 120 words speed in shorthand. Pay Rs 70/- per mensem. Please apply to the Prohibition Research Advisory Board, Ahmedabad (4619)

Required for an up-country Cotton Mill under British Management one Assistant Weaving Master. Age between 28 and 45. Must be an expert sizer, good knowledge of weaving and dobby work. Trained in Europe. Pay Rs. 750/- per month with free furnished quarters, lights, fans and free Medical advice. Bonus equal to two months pay usually given annually if work satisfactory. Apply with copies of Testimonials to Box No. 4622, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Civil Engineer Prepared to join immediately. Preference to Non-Brahmins. Age 30—40. Apply stating Qualifications, terms etc., to Box No. 14364, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for a large Cotton Mill highly competent Weaving Master with long experience of fine counts and Jacquard weaving. Should possess knowledge of cloth testing and analysing. Good salary to a really first class man. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 14366, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Head-Clerk with long experience of Cotton Mill routine and sound knowledge of Book-Keeping and Accounts. Apply Box No. 14365, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted candidates for station-master, and signaller's course scholarship Rs. 30/- and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14143)

74. TO LET (UPCOUNTRY)

Khandala, centrally situated fully furnished bungalow with outhouses, drawing, dining, four bed, rich crockery, electric lights excellent view. Bennett Auctioneers, 120, Apollo Street, Bombay. (14371)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 44TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Empire of India Life Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 24th March, 1941, at 1-30 P.M. (S. T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED from 3rd March, to 24th March, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
M. R. BHARUCHA,
Secretary,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1941.
4464

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of fans electric table 110 volts D.C. 16 in. oscillating, ceiling fans moving head 110 volts D.C., and 220 volts D.C. to the Naval Store Officer, H.M.I. Dockyard, Bombay.

Tender form No. MP. BN. 3032 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 2- per set. Tenders will be opened at 12 noon on the 4th April, 1941.

(4315)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Bai SUNDRABAI, widow of Virji Kanji Liladhar, Bai PUSHPABAI widow of Gordhandas Dhanji and Mulraj Virji Kanji carrying on business as Bankers and Insurance Underwriters at Mint Road, Bombay, under the name of Virji Kanji Liladhar also known as Liladhar Pragji has been dissolved as from the 20th day of March, 1941, so far as concerns the said Mr. Mulraj Virji Kanji who retires from the said firm.

Dated this 22nd day of March. 1941.

DHARAMSI DINKARRAU AND NANDLAL,
Attorneys for Bai Sundrabai and Bai Pushpabai
4618

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Local Self-Government Service—Applications are invited from candidates desirous of joining L.S.G. Diploma Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of this Institute and the Government of Bombay, which commence on 1st May, 1941, at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Prospectus can be had from. The Director, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (4476)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Applications are invited for Chief Agency for Bombay. Excellent terms for good and influential workers. Men, with experience, guaranteeing decent business need alone, apply immediately with full particulars to Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Cawnpore. (14327)

347. LOANS & MORTAGES

First Class Properties for Mortgage or Sale, Reasonable Terms, Direct parties preferred. Apply to Lahorasingh & Co., Fort Chambers Hamam Street, Bombay. (14357)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HIRJIBHAI PHIROZSHAH KARANI, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, the Managing Trustee under the Declaration of Trust, dated 16th March, 1927, has, with the consent of his co-trustees, Dinbai Hirjibhai Karani, Noshir Hirjibhai Karani and Piroja Dady Bilimoria, contracted to sell and assign the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 12, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece of leasehold land containing an area of 1818 square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 9 of the WEST CHAUPATTI ESTATE of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay together with all the messuages, tenements, buildings, servants' quarters, stables, motor garage, outhouses, fixtures, fittings, etc., thereon and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under (10) D Ward No. 2447 (9), Street Nos. 5,353 and which said piece of land forms portion of land bearing New Survey No. 7298 Cadastral Survey No. 426 Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Division and which said premises are bounded, on the East by Babulnath Third Cross Road, on the South by Babulnath Second Cross Road, on the West by Plot No. 10 of the said Estate leased to Khan Bahadur Burjorji Dorabji Patel and on the North by Babulnath First Cross Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 24th day of March. 1941.

PANDIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

SUIT NO. 229 OF 1941.

SHOORJI VALLABHDAS and another .....Plaintiff.
V.
USMAN HAJI VALI MAHOMED and others ..Defendants.

To,
Usman Haji Vali Mahomed .....1st Defendant.
Oomer Haji Jusab. .....2nd Defendant.
Esmail Haji Jusab. .....3rd Defendant.
Ebrahim Haji Jusab. .....5th Defendant.
Bibibai widow of Haji Jusab ....6th Defendant.
and
Mariambai widow of Haji Jusab ....7th Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Somjee on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1941, at 11 a.m. (S. T.) for an order that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit and until sale a fit and proper person be appointed Receiver to take possession and collect the rents and profits of the immovable property particularly described in Ex. "A" to the plaint, situate at Clark Road, Agripada, Bombay, with all necessary powers under Order 40 R. 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and costs and other reliefs.

AND TAKE NOTICE that leave has been granted by this Hon'ble Court under Rules 345, 347 and 350 of the High Court Rules to serve this Notice of Motion upon you.

The application will be made on the Affidavit of Shoorji Vallabhdas the 1st plaintiff abovenamed solemnly affirmed at Bombay on the 18th day of February, 1941.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1941.

PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
4621

A Commendable Picture
SADHONA BOSE
in
WADIAS'
RAJNARTAKI
7th Week
OPERA HOUSE
4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Zanana Show on Thurs. at 1-30 p.m.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 243 BALES COTTON C. P. NO. 1, NO. 2 & BERAR (GHATANGIN, PUSAD, DIGRAS, ANJANGAON).

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 26th March, 1941, at 2-15 P.M. (S.T.) at cotton Depot, Sewree, near Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned cotton slightly damaged by fire and water salved from the fire that occurred on the 20th March, 1941 to cotton of Messrs. Gokuldas Dossa.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & Co.

A ROMANCE FULL OF MIRTH & MELODY
आशीर्वाद चित्र
ASHA PICTURES' Comedy-Hit
GHAR JAWAI
Screenplay: PRINCIPAL ATRE
Starring: SHOBHANA SAMARTH, VANMALA
3rd WEEK at
NEW WEST END
Daily: 4-30, 7, 9-45 p.m.

'AS SPARKLING AS IT IS SPECTACULAR!'
PARAGON Pictures'
VIRGINIA
Directed by K. M. MULTANI
Starring: MANJULA, PRATAP
2nd Week at MINERVA
Daily: 4-30, 7, 9-45 p.m.

2 Second Great Week
LAUGH-PACKED
LOVE STORY
RICH IN MUSIC!
TARUN PICTURES'
Second Social
See & Hear!
Shanta Hublikar
IN
Prabhat
with JAIRAJ, VA[illegible]LA, KUMTEKAR, etc.,
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4-15, 7, & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. at 1-30 p.m.

9TH WEEK
OF PRABHAT'S AND SHANTARAM'S
PADOSI —HINDI
ALIAS SHEJARI (MARATHI)
AT
CENTRAL
HINDI: 7, 9-45 P. M.
MARATHI: 4 P. M.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Joe Paster Nak's Comedy Romance.
MARLENE DIETRICH
IN
SEVEN SINNERS
With
JOHN WAYNE
Mischa Auer—Billy Gilbert
Also LATEST WAR NEWS.

RATIONALISM AND THE WAR

Message Of Cheer To Free-Thinkers On Continent

"If we have the cause of rationalism at heart, if we are certain that it will play a salutary part in the new order of things expected, we must be patient and persevering", so said Dr. C. L. D'Avoine, the outgoing President of the Rationalist Association of India in the course of his speech at the 11th annual dinner of the Association held at the Taj on 16th instant. Deploring the menacing growth of the irrational forces which have plunged mankind into the present holocaust of destruction, he said that if the new order of things is to eliminate such tragedies and lay the foundation of just and peaceful society, the forces of reason and justice must capture the mind of humanity. The speaker cited instances such as the utterances of Pope and other heads of religious organisation to show how organised religion was exploiting the fear, the stress and the strain of the war to revive in the people a blind faith in the supernatural. These dignatories of organised religion and state ascribe the war and its staggering toll of destruction to the people diminishing faith in God, while at the same time each belligerent country and the religious organisations therein justify their war policy in the name of God.

Miss Shakuntala Paranjpye, the guest of honour, then delivered an interesting speech on the place and rights of woman in society. She claimed that woman was superior to man in many respects and as such should have more rights than men with regard to them.

Prof. H. V. Hampton who followed told the audience of David Heir who was a great rationalist and founder of the Hindu Vidyalaya which is to-day the Presidency College of Calcutta. The speaker also referred to the life of Terrosio, a Professor of Philosophy in a college at Calcutta in nineteenth century, who was removed from the staff because he put forward in the class room the arguments against the existence of God. Coming to the present day, the speaker referred to the great work of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye as a rationalist and educationalist.

Prof. S. K Muranjan, professor of Banking at the Sydenham College, dealt with the communal passions and separatist mentality which were gaining ground in the country and condemned the pugnacity and lust for power of communal leaders. He exhorted the members to use every opportunity to proclaim their rationalism.

At the meeting preceding dinner the following resolutions were passed:

1. This meeting of Rationalist in India views with admiration the courageous efforts of Freethinkers in England to keep aloft the flag of freethought in these difficult times in that country and sends the fraternal greetings meant for free-thinkers in England in general and N. S. S. and its president, Mr. Chapman Cohen.

2. This meeting records its deep concern for the sufferings of Freethinkers and others due to reign of suppression and tyranny on the Continent of Europe and hopes that the present march of oppression will soon make way for the rebirth of liberty wherever it has been suppressed.

Among those present were: Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Eruiker, Mr. and Mrs. K. Premchand; Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Moolgaokar; Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Satghare; Dr. Geo. Coelho; Dr. M. G. Pradhan; Dr. S. B. Gadgil; Miss E. Benjamin; Prof. R. D. Karve and others.

WANTED ALL-INDIA MEDICAL REGISTER

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The provision of an all-India medical register was among the proposals referred to by Dr. B. C. Roy, in his presidential address at the meeting of the Medical Council of India to-day. He said this was one of the three proposals of the Council forwarded to the Government of India, who had, however, not intimated their views.

The second of the three proposals was the Council's resolution to discontinue the system of indirect reciprocal recognition of medical degrees of other countries through the General Medical Council; and, as a consequence, the Council recommended withdrawal of the recognition of the qualifications granted by the New South Wales Medical Board after March 31, 1941. The Council recommended to Government to set up a Reciprocity Board for the purpose of facilitating reciprocity between India and the various countries comprising the British Commonwealth of Nations.

In order to ensure a uniform standard of medical education registrable by the Indian Medical Council, the Council has recommended that the Central Government should ask the Provincial Governments either to abolish medical schools for licentiates or to raise them to university standard.

In pursuance of the Council's resolution relating to the question of recognition by provincial Medical Councils of those medical degrees which were not recognised by the Medical Council of India, Dr. Roy said that the Central Government had taken necessary steps to communicate with the Provincial Governments and bring about suitable legislation.

Dr. Roy said that the Burma Government had intimated their decision not to enter into any scheme of reciprocity with India except through the General Medical Council. The Executive Committee had taken up the matter in order to find out India's constitutional position with regard to this decision.

The Council accepted the resolutions of the Executive Committee regarding the retrospective recognition of the Andhra and Patna M. B. B. S. degrees.

Dr. B. N. Vyas and Dr. K. S. Ray were re-elected members of the Executive Committee. The next meeting of the Council will be held on December 28, at New Delhi.—A. P.

The Film Sensation Of The Year
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
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NALINI JAYWANT
IN FOURTH WEEK
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3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M.

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HENRY FONDA
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All in Technicolour
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A 20th Century Fox Hit
Also LATEST WAR NEWS

OLDEST COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN INDIA

Sir A. Dalal's Tribute To Principal Davar's Sustained Effort For 40 Years

"India is still predominantly an agricultural country and the only hope of its salvation lies in its having a balanced economy in which, while still remaining perhaps largely agricultural, a much larger proportion of its population will be employed in industries, trade and commerce."

This was the view put forward by Sir Ardeshir Dalal, presiding over the annual social gathering of the Sohrab College of Commerce at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday evening.

Lady Dalal gave away the prizes and trophies.

FORTY YEARS OF PROGRESS.

Principal Sohrab R. Davar, in the course of his report of the working of the college for the year 1940-41 stated that the college had just completed the fortieth year of its existence and could thus call itself the oldest college of commerce in India. During the year the college had on its rolls 332 students including those studying through the post from different parts of India. The college prepared students for nine different examinations such as Diplomas of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association of the United Kingdom, the Institute of Bankers of India and England and the Corporation of certified secretaries of London, The Association of International accountants of England, Etc.

Among these who passed these examinations successfully were Mr. Sarral M. Vyas who secured the first place in the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association's Intermediate examination in the United Kingdom, India and Colonies and was awarded a prize of £5 5s. by the association and Mr. Dinesh Chandra Gupta who secured second place in the Corporation of Certified Secretaries' Final examination in the United Kingdom, India and Colonies.

JUST A YEAR AGO!

Prof. Davar further said that although the college had completed 40 years of its existence it seemed to him just a year ago that he had started it with a handful of pupils. He attributed the success of the college to the co-operation of his ex-students and his colleagues.

He also paid a compliment to Sir Ardeshir Dalal as a brilliant civilian, the first Indian and a most successful Municipal Commissioner of Bombay who had retired early to serve the country better by taking a charge of India's largest Industrial concern.

Sir Ardeshir Dalal in the course of his speech complimented Prof. Davar on his vision and the foresight in that at the beginning of the century he had seen that shorthand and book-keeping were not the Alpha and Omega of commercial education and on his activities which had resulted in the awakening of the commercial conscience of Bombay.

PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYED

Continuing he said:—"We are all too acutely aware of the problem of the unemployed middle classes which has been the cause of so much social and political unrest in the country. In the early stages of the history of education in this country, too much importance was attached to arts and law and the main object of English education seemed to be to turn out clerks and subordinates for the Government service or lawyers. Those avenues have now choked up whereas there is urgent need for the development of industry, commerce and business for the progress of the country and the provision of adequate means of livelihood to its teeming populations."

WAR AND INDUSTRY

Turning to the effects of the war on commerce and industry he said:—"The war has given a great impetus to the development of industries in the country while the most important problem of post-war reconstruction remains to be tackled earnestly and at once. Many important markets have been lost to India as a result of the war, while some other markets have been developed. In the post-war reconstruction the re-capturing of the lost markets and the finding of new ones as an outlet not only for the raw produce but to a certain extent also for the manufactured goods of India will be a most serious problem. The expansion of industries and the creation of new ones will mean not only technicians but also secretaries, business managers and entrepreneurs for running them successfully For such a work a college such as this is an indispensable training ground and if the work is to be properly handled in all its magnitude, it will be necessary to establish many such colleges throughout the country. I should also like to see a closer nexus established between commercial colleges and the business community, so that the training acquired by the students of such colleges is fully utilised for the benefit of the country and not wasted'".

A variety programme of songs, dance and skits was presented on the occasion and was much appreciated.

THANA RURAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Swami Anand's Resignation

Swami Anand, Vice-Chairmon, District Rural Development Board, Thana.

In the course of a letter addressed to the Chairman, Thana District Rural, Development Board, Thana, says:—

The ideals with which the Rural reconstruction boards were created by the late Congress Government have changed and the programme of development of rural areas as visualized and outlined by the then Minister in charge is far from being implemented.

The services of men like me were requisitioned, I presume, by the then Government mainly on the ground of our having been wedded to the work of rural reconstruction for a number of years with an outlook identical with what Government desired to adopt, and hence we were, perhaps, regarded as specially fitted for such a task. The present Government, soon after assuming the reins of administration, chose to close down the avenues for revenue created by their predecessors while they pleaded "financial stringency" for postponing or discouraging every constructive project in respect of Rural Development and to curtail even the routine budgets to a ridiculous extent.

For obvious reasons they could not enthuse over the programme. Thus the officer who was appointed to direct and organise the rural development work as a special department directly under the Government was soon relieved from his responsibility and all authority was transferred to the divisional commissioners to whom every resolution of the Boards was to be submitted for sanction and who were empowered to flout even unanimous decisions of the Rural Boards with a veto.

To cap it all comes now the Government Resolution of 22-2-41 renominating and reconstituting the Boards on lines which give a complete go-bye to the original idea. The reconstitution of the Thana Board as announced will, in my mind, frustrate the very purpose for which these Boards were created.

Accordingly I hereby tender my resignation of the membership as well as the Vice-Chairmanship of the Board.

ADDITIONAL LEVY ON U. P. SUGARCANE

LUCKNOW, March 23.

His Excellency the Governor of United Provinces has, according to a notification in the Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day, declared that in the case of cane purchased in the districts of Gorakhpur, Gonda, Bahraich, Basti and Fyzabad for vacuum pan sugar factories the minimum price, exclusive of the cess levied under sub-Section (2) of Section 29 of the U. P. Sugar Factories Control Act, shall with effect from March 24, 1941, be four annas six pies per standard maund of 82-2/7 lbs.

By another notification in the Gazette Extraordinary the Governor declares that the rate of cess levied on the entry of all sugarcane into the local areas comprised in 16 sugar factories in the Districts of Bahraich, Gonda, Basti and Gorakhpur, mentioned in the schedule attached to the notification, for consumption, use or sale therein, shall with effect from March 24, 1941, be three pies per maund in addition to the additional cess which shall continue to be levied at the rate of six pies per maund.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, March 21. It is learnt that Sir N. N. Sircar will open the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Exhibition organised by the Commercial Museum of the Corporation on the occasion of the 80th Birthday celebrations of Acharya Sir Prafulla Chandra Roy, on March 28.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

On The Air

MONDAY, MARCH 24.

Bombay I & II Programmes

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1, 8-5 Bhavgeets. 8-15 Hamidi recital 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Wamanrao Sadolikar. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Shyamala Mazgaonkar. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Narottamdas and Kharadkar. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 S. N. Chapekar. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Hamid Moradabadi 8-5 A. Vyas. 8-15 Master Govind 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-10 Master Ratnakant. 9-30 The Melody Trio. 10-15 Ruth Saolman and her Trio.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Naresh Ch. Chakravarti. 5-10 Anil Das. 5-20 Anima Roy 5-35 Naresh Ch. Chakravarti. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Anil Das 6 News in English. 6-5 For the rural and industrial areas. 7 Reply to listeners' letters. 7-20 Mastan Gama. 7-45 Geeta Das. 8 Haramani. 8-25 Anima Chakravarti. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Queenie Wood and L. Rodrigues. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Paul Strauss and His Masters of Rhyth.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Anwarbai. 5-20 Jaitsiri on the sitar. 5-30 Khadim Husain. 5-45 Lakshman Prasad. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Hanuman Prasad. 6-30 Gauhar Sultan 6-59 S. K. Mazumdar. 7 For villagers only. 7-45 Books I have been reading. 8 Natak Sabha. 8. 8-20 It has happened. 8-25 Bhajan Lal. 8-30 Matters of moment. 8-45 Anwarbai. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Lakshman Prasad. 10-5 Gauhar Sultan. 10-15 Khadim Husain. 10-25 Anwarbai. 10-35 Ghara on the sitar. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Abdul Karim Khan. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 N. Ahmed. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Azmatbai. 9-15 Hindol on Jaltarang. 9-25 Marathi Bhavgeet. 9-35 Picked from "Prem Nagar." 9-45 B. R. Deodhar. 12-30 p.m. Bhajans. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Instrumental hits. 1-10 Duet, Garba and geet. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 B. R. Deodhar. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Azmatbai. 5-55 Instrumental selection. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Wamanrao Sadolikar. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani. 7 Charani Geeto. 7-15 Tunes of the town. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 Air Bhajan Mandali. 7-45 Sitar Solo. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Matters of moment. 8-45 Sound-news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9 20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Wamanrao Sadolikar. 10-15 Azmatbai. 10 30 B. R. Deodhar.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE
G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H M	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 60
Peshawar Express	5-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-55	18-10
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	4-30	20-15
Madras Express	10 15	14 30
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	12 30	17 40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-60
Poona Express	19 30	08 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	07 00
Poona Fast Passenger	21 45	12 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway
(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr H.M	Dep H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 35
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Buisar	*9 15	15 35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9 48	1o 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10 58	00 00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00 00	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	15 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 48	9 00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday

CENTRAL BANK OF

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight dated 15th March 1941:—

LIABILITIES	Rs
Capital subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000	
Capital paid-up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	94,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable, etc.	34,49,23,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	5,34,17,000
	42,45,40,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and Other Authorised Securities	9,76,84,000
Loans on Government and Other Authorised Securities	3,95,05,000
Bills Discounted	1,92,93,000
Lands and Buildings	1,18,24,00
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	4,15,74,000
Cash in hand, at Banks Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	21,47,60,000
	42,45,40,000

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.
HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: March 22

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. August 132	April 130	June 131		
Yarn No. 10 1/2s. August 165	April 161	June 163		
Yarn No. 20 1/2s. August 237	April 232	June 235		
Yarn No. 40s. August 325	April 315	June 320		

LONDON EXCHANGES
LONDON, March 22.

New York	4.02-1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid (Official)	40.50
Montreal	4.43 to 4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95
Buenos Aires	16.95-3/4/17.13

Small But Persistent Trade Demand In N. Y. Cotton Markets

SPOT HOUSE AND BOMBAY SELLING

Expectations Of Larger Exports To Manchester

Bombay: March 22.

On Friday cotton operators on the New York Cotton Exchange were awaiting new developments and outside participation was negligible. The market opened steady There was small but persistent trade buying on continued strength of textiles. Offerings were light reflecting tapering off spot house and Bombay selling

BANKHEAD BILL

The Secretary of Agriculture refused to support or push the Bankhead Bill. Mr. Wickard favours reduction of wheat acreage from 55 million acres to 50 and cotton crop from 12 1/2 million bales to around 9 to 10 million bales.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is considering subsidising raw cotton sales to Canada, but is sensitive about Latin American reaction since Canada is importing more Brazilian than American cotton

NEW YORK PRICES

The New York cotton market opened unchanged with July 10.72. There was moderate buying and May delivery advanced to 10.85, which was the highest. Prices fluctuated within a range of 10 pts and finally closed at a net rise of 5 to 9 pts. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 pts at 11.15c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

There was small and scattered buying in the New York cotton market which closed at a rise of 1 to 3 pts. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 pts at 10.85c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market was quiet with long liquidation which was absorbed by trade buying. The session closed at a decline of 6 pts. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 9 pts at 8.95d per lb.

Egyptians were quietly steady. Uppers futures closed unchanged and Giza contracts were one point higher.

EXPORTS TO LANCASHIRE

The following cables show future prospects of American cotton exports to Britain:—

"Hundred million dollars Lease and Lend cotton allocation would provide for Lancashire's pre-war normal annual consumption of American and almost entire prospective requirements of all cotton after the industry's imminent concentration. Allocation may be intended to cover more than one season's supplies. Shipping situation will govern the rate of actual deliveries. Britain already owns much cotton unshippable from Egypt but American Lease and Lend cotton is likely to replace the present takings from more distant sources.

The Cotton Distributing Company will cost about half million sterling annually, none of which will be used for compensating outside firms. Lancashire normally imports between 2,200,000 to 3,300,000 bales all cotton worth around 50 million Sterling, but the present season's requirements restricted to around half the normal. The Lease and Lend's hundred million dollar equivalent will be between 1 1/2 to 2 million bales."

PRIVATE CABLES—

March 20, New York May highest 10.90 (10 a.m.); lowest 10.76 (3 p.m.)

March 21, New York highest 10.85 (10 23 a.m.); lowest 10.75 (10 a.m.)

Liverpool July highest 8.62—06; lowest 8 60—8.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Small offerings absorbed by trade buying. Market steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.
NEW YORK, March 22.

May	10.78
July	10.74
October	10.63
Middling Spot	11.11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
NEW YORK, March 22.

March	10.82
May	10.72
July	10.70
Middling Spot	10.82

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
NEW YORK, March 22.

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Exports to the Continent	Nil
Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, March 22.

On the Money Market, although loanable resources were less plentiful than was recently the case, borrowers generally satisfied requirements cheaply.

Sixty-five million sterling treasury bills offered and allotted at the average rate of one pound two decimal 95 pence per cent. Despi lower applications at 131 decimal six million market houses only received 17 per cent of their requirements, though this was offset by the average rate moving in their favour by about three pence per cent.

Wall Street opened narrowly irregular.—Reuter.

Wall Street Market

New York: March 21.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following New York Stock Exchange report:—

	Dollars
Amr Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	35
Amr For Pow 5 per cent Pfd 2030	56
Amr For Pow 7 per cent Pfd	17
Electric Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	34
Electric Bond & Share Common	3 1/8
Electric Bond & Share Dol.5 Pfd	58
Columbia Gas & Electric	4
Amr Tel and Tel	161
San Life of Canada	185
Western Union Telegraph	21 1/4
Union Pacific	77
Great Northern Pfd	25
New York Central R R	12 1/2
American Tobacco 'B'	68 1/2
Standard Brands	6 1/8
United States Steel	56 1/4
Bethlehem Steel	78 1/2
Crucible Steel	41
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	21 3/4
Republic Steel	18 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	24 1/4
Chrysler Motors	66 1/2
General Motors	42 7/8
Socony	8 5/8
Consolidated Oil	5 3/8
St. Oil of N. J.	35 1/2
Texas Corporation	35 3/8
Chase National Bank	32
National City Bank of New York	27 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	26
Australia 5 per cent 1956	59 1/2

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay: March 22

Wheat May	0 3 6
Wheat September	0 9 0
Linseed May	0 6 0
Linseed September	0 13 6
Groundnut May	2 8 0
Castorseed May	2 12 0
Cottonseed May	1 6 0
Silver 1st Settlement	0 14 0
Silver 2nd Settlement	1 8 0
Gold 1st Settlement	0 12 0
Gold 2nd Settlement	1 6 0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay: March 22

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

In full-pressed bales	20-3-41	Since 1st Septr. This year	Last year
Khandesh	52	91,831	49,354
Central India	142	119,624	86,634
Barsi and Nagar		89,973	106,185
Hyderabad/Gaorani		30,883	42,063
Berar	672	312,465	275,920
Central Provinces	10	65,446	68,672
Total Oomras	876	711,221	629,233
Dholeras	503	57,061	56,331
N.-W. Provinces		1,202	23,470
Rajputana	23	4,961	26,325
Sind-Punjab	3,489	400,877	302,222
Broach	4,531	52,993	268,962
Coompta & Dharwar	102	36,094	15,608
Westerns-Northerns		36,674	18,048
Cocoanada		239	82
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		727	1,309
Total	9,524	1,302,049	1,342,590
Arrived by road to 13th March 1941		203,133	204,358

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES F. P. Bales.	1940/41	1939/40
Receipts to date 21-3-41	3107000	6825000
Receipts yesterday 21-3-41	14000	25000
Export to date 21-3-41	790000	5297000
Stock at Ports 14-3-41	3461000	2905000
Stock at interior towns do.	3085000	2700000
Stock at Liverpool 14-3-41		
Visible supply 14-3-41		
Quantity in sight 14-3-41	9315000	11966000
Quantity out of sight 14-3-41		

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following monthly letter dated London, January 2:—

GOLD

The amount of gold held in the Issue Department of the Bank of England during the month of December, 1940, was unaltered at £241,575.

The Bank of England's buying price for gold remained unchanged at 168s per fine ounce, at which figure the above amount was calculated.

The Transvaal gold output for November 1940 was 1,187,536 fine ounces as compared with 1,211,277 fine ounces for October 1940 and 1,103,135 fine ounces for November 1939.

SILVER

Prices moved only within narrow limits during December, but the market showed a steady tone and there was a gradual recovery fro mthe low level recorded at the beginning of the month. On December 2nd a decline of 1/16d. brought quotations down to 22.13/16d. for both deliveries, which was the lowest recorded since August 5th last, but thereafter buying was more in evidence. The lower rates attracted some speculative buying, in addition to which purchases were made for bear covering and trade purposes, so that offerings in the shape of production selling and resales were more readily absorbed. On December 31st, 23.5/16d. and 23 1/4d. were quoted for the respective deliveries and these were the highest of the month.

It became known on December 23rd that the Indian Government had decided to mint new silver rupees of the reduced fineness of 500/1000, as compared with the former 11/12ths fine. The decision is not surprising and is a logical sequence of the similar steps taken in February and July of this year with regard to the 4 anna and 8 anna silver coins. Doubtless the reason is the same as that given in July, when it was stated that although Government stocks of silver were ample, the rapid absorption of coin for hoarding necessitated the conservation of stocks and that it was considered wasteful to continue to produce large quantities of coins of the old fineness.

PEPPER & GINGER.

Bombay: March 22.

The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.:—

	Rs.as.ps.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	87 8 0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15 per candy	88 8 0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15 per candy	91 0 0
Ginger bleached per cwt	18 0 0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15 per cwt	17 8 0
Ginger Vaishakh Sud 15 per cwt	18 0 0

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay: March 22.

N Y Kaisha's Japanese s s Anyo Maru of 5741 reg tons, Captain S Simuzu arrived from Yokohama with passengers, cotton goods and general cargo.

SAILED

Lionel Edward's American s s Express of 3996 reg tons, Captain E Fayle sailed for Foreign Port with passengers and general cargo.

IMPORTS

15815 bags copra; 112 bags cryolite; 515 bags sandlewood billets; 1114 bags carbon black; 1070 bundles steel hoops; 167 bundles steel pipe; 630 bundles tissue paper; 108 coils galvd steel wire; 870 coils steel wire; 44 boxes hexagon bars; 1600 spools barbed wire; 57 boxes auto parts; 139 cases printing paper; 27 cases wrapping paper; 22 cases welding rods; 587 rolls cardboard plain; 51 bales cotton rags remnants; 1753 bales news print paper; 100 bales old newspaper; 11025 bales cotton; 1120000 (said to be) pounds crude sulphur.

EXPORTS

200 bags fennel seed S M Rajgor and Co; 177 bags cummin seed Produce Dealers Ltd; 306 bags sesame seeds Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 26 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 621 bags dill seed S M Rajgor and Co; 354 bags cumminseed S M Rajgor and Co; 500 bales raw cotton N Nagsee and Co; 500 bales raw cotton R Parsrampuria and Co; 1333 bags gr nut kernels The Oilseeds Trading Co Ltd; 1778 bags linseeds The Oilseeds Trading Co Ltd; 1273 bags gr nut oil cake expeller The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd; 1280 bags gr nut oil cake expeller Ahmed Oomerbhoy; 1275 bags gr nut oil cake expeller Habib Rawji and Co; 500 bales cotton waste Barot Bros and Co; 100 bales cotton waste P D Vora and Co; 200 bales cotton waste G M Vyas and Co; 260 bags fleaseed husks Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 62 bales jute rags Patel and Co; 240 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 40 bales tanned buffalo hides Merit M E Ibrahim and Co; 104 bales cotton pcegoods Ralli Bros Ltd; 61 bales cotton pcegoods Italindia Cotton Co Ltd; 25 bales cotton yarn Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 17 bales cotton yarn Abdulla El Ejel; 125 bales cotton waste Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd; 1850 bales cotton waste Champaklal and Co.

Speculative Activity In Yarn Market

Bombay: March 19.

A good deal of speculative activity in almost all kinds of yarns was in evidence from the beginning of the week and prices have shown a rapid improvement not only in foreign yarns, but also in Indian yarns throughout the whole week and even at the close market continues to remain very firm. In case of Indian yarns, however, the rise was not at all in proportion to the rise in foreign yarns although there have been very heavy speculative enquiries for forwad deliveries for various well-known qualities from all over the country. Local mills have naturally put up their prices owing to sharp and sudden rise in cotton prices as a result of heavy speculative buying and short covering. It is particularly to be noted that all the recent purchases by several dealers and middlemen in various kinds of Indian yarns are more or less of a speculative nature and have been made on the hopes that further improvement will be possible in the next few days as a result of further advance in cotton prices. There has been practically no genuine enquiry or demand from any of the important consuming centres for any Indian yarns at the present level of prices inasmuch as it does not at all suit the handloom weaver to pay the present prices of yarns and to market his cloth with anything like profit. Naturally, therefore, movement of Indian yarn prices in the next few days will be entirely dependent upon the speculative movement in cotton prices. As regards Export markets enquiries have increased as a result of recent rise in cotton but the prices offered have been much too low and no business of importance has been possible. Furthermore, the difficulty of securing freight is increasing almost every day and this affects very unfavourably export business in yarns. On the whole prices in Indian yarns have improved to the extent of about 1/2 to 1 anna per lb. in various counts especially for forward deliveries. As for ready delivery there has been no material improvement at all. The future tendency is very uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS:—There has been no possibility of any business in Manchester yarns due to the war.

JAPANESE & SHANGHAI YARNS:—Prices in almost all Japanese and Shanghai yarns underwent a sharp rise throughout the whole week owing to very heavy speculative purchases in the local market. In some cases prices have improved to the extent of about 1 anna per lb. with a firm undertone at the close. In case of Mercerised yarns speculative activities have considerably increased probably due to very limited arrivals by the recent incoming steamers and also due to much higher prices quoted by Japanese spinners. Reports from various important trade centres all over the country show that the prices have been advancing as rapidly as in Bombay and similar speculative activities have been in evidence in all important markets throughout the country. Fresh forward business with Japan continues to remain very restricted at the moment. Actual demand from consumers is entirely absent as the handloom weavers are not at all able to follow such a sharp speculative rise in prices. The future tendency remains rather uncertain.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS:—There has been further rise in prices both in artificial silk yarns as well as in Staple Fibre yarns to the extent of about 1/2 anna per lb. during the week as a result of increased speculative activities not only in local market but also in all important Upcountry centres. Most of the present activities are of a speculative nature. Some of the local artificial silk weaving mills, however, have been buying several well-known styles for their requirements at the present prices. Fresh forward business with Japan is very limited on account of much higher prices and also due to the present International situation. Arrivals continue to remain very restricted. Future course of the market is rather uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS:—Prices on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd. recorded a sharp and sudden rise throughout the week to the extent of about Rs. 15 per bale mostly due to speculative short covering in 20 1/2s. Other counts on the Exchange have been almost neglected at the moment. Future tone of the market remains uncertain.

3 per cent Defence Bonds (Previous Issues)	Rs. 44,85,72,200
3 per cent Second Defence Loan 1949-52 From 1st February to 15th March	Rs. 3,08,78,800

INTEREST FREE DEFENCE BONDS

Subscriptions to March 15

All-India	Rs. 2,33,31,000
Bombay City	Rs. 63,27,900

POST OFFICE TEN-YEAR DEFENCE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

Subscriptions to March 15

All-India	Rs. 2,28,18,000
Bombay City	Rs. 27,92,460

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, March 21.

	Season To Date	This Week	Corresponding Season 1939/40	Corresponding Week 1940
Total in sight (excluding linters)	9,541	226	12,126	160
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding Linters)	6,732	223	6,209	123
Exports from U. S. Ports	794	4	5,307	73
Of which to Japan	70	nil	725	14
Of which to China	47	nil	359	12
Of which to Great Britain	338	nil	1,677	5
Of which to Russia	139	nil	—	—
Stocks at U. S Ports	—	3,483	—	2,926
Stocks at U. S. Interior towns	—	3,061	—	2,661
World's visible supply	—	—	—	—
Of which American Cotton	—	—	—	—
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding Linters)	—	—	—	—
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,107	59	6,825	100

N. B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

Certificated Stocks ..... 13,000 bales

WORK OF PUBLIC BENEFICENCE IN BARODA

Theosophy Company Starts Sadhana Press

"I am sorry that, owing to an unavoidable engagement in Bombay, I am unable to be present at the opening ceremony of the Sadhana Press. I cannot however let the occasion pass without sending a message of goodwill to Madame Sophia Wadia and her co-workers. We all cordially welcome the opening of the Sadhana Press in Baroda. At this press will be printed and published three monthly magazines which have made, and are making, a notable contribution to the religious and intellectual life of India."

Thus opened the message which the Dewan Saheb of Baroda, Sir Krishnamachariar, sent for the occasion.

An interesting ceremony took place in Baroda on Thursday last well-equipped printing-press was opened before a distinguishd gathering. The invitation announced that the Sadhana Press would be opened by the Dewan Saheb, Sir Krishnamachariar, but he was prevented as official business took him unexpectedly away from Baroda; in his absence his daughter read his message and Lady Krishnamachariar declared the Press open.

In the course of the speech of the Dewan read by his daughter, it was stated:—

"You will realise what a great gain it will be to the intellectual and spiritual life of Baroda that from next month these three magazines will be published here from month to month. I feel sure we all look forward to reading them with the keenest of interest. Here is a platform on which all of us can meet, as it is the policy of these magazines to avoid politics. I again congratulate Madame Wadia on the opening of this new Press. We hope that hereafter she will spend more time in Baroda than she has been doing hitherto and talk to us on subjects on which she is a great authority.

Madame Sophia Wadia added that to its promotion the Sadhana Press was a symbol. It symbolised Culture and Prosperity—Culture, for from it would go to the four corners of the world good periodicals, good books; and prosperity founded on genuine co-operation and goodwill for all. Such prosperity was not born of the spirit of greed and of competition, but of the spirit of service accurately done, punctually rendered and executed with a pure motive. "This service to the cause of Culture must be universal" she concluded, "and so we who sponsor the birth of the Sadhana Press offer it as a sacrifice on the altar of Universal Brotherhood."

Bilaspur District Council To Be Dissolved?

JUBBULPORE, March 23.

According to information received here the C. P. and Berar Government have asked the District Council, Bilaspur, to show cause by April 7 why it should not be dissolved on account of its alleged illegitimate and anti-Government activities.

The District Council has been accused of allowing the staff and machinery to be used to further the aims of a "particular political party" and thus encourage the activities which are prejudicial to war efforts.

The Council has been charged with using the staff to increase the Congress membership and to make collections for the construction of a Congress House at Bilaspur.—United Press.

Calcutta's Chief Executive Officer

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The Calcutta Corporation at a special meeting this evening adopted a resolution requesting the Government of Bengal to revise their decision refusing to give their approval to the appointment of Mr. J. C. Mookerjee, the present incumbent, as the Chief Executive Officer for a further term of two years on the expiry of his present term of office on March 31.

It further decided that in the event of the Government's approval not reaching the Corporation before March 31, Mr. Mookerjee was to continue in office as Chief Executive Officer.—A. P.

JHUNJHUNU, (By Mail).—It has been known from reliable sources that Th. Kishansin the Superintendent of Police, Thikana Khetri, Mr. Sunderlal, Tehsdar of Chirawa and a police sub-inspector of the Thikana, have been dismissed by the orders of the Chief Court, Jaipur, sequel to an inquiry made by the Chief Court in connection with the death of an accused of a theft who died in the custody of police at Chirawa Kotwali some months ago.

OBJECTIVE OF FREE FRENCHMEN

De Gaulle's Cable To Governor Of Fr. India

MADRAS, March 23.

The text of a cable from General de Gaulle, leader of the Free French forces, to H. E. the Governor of French India published by the "Mail" from their Karaikal correspondent says:—

"In view of the developments in France and in the Mediterranean basin, one should carefully note that, firstly, national reconstruction under the enemy's oppression is illusive and a reorganisation of Europe under German hegemony will definitely result in the ruin and slavery of France; secondly, Free France considers that her honour obliges her to continue the fight as long as Britain and her Allies are fighting; fourthly, Free Frenchmen are confident of an Allied victory, with the help of America, which is growing day by day; fifthly, if the French Empire and Navy enter the war immediately, Britain's war effort would be considerably strengthened and would ensure a prompt victory in which France will have a share; sixthly, when France is liberated and a regular Government, representing the nation, is constituted, Free Frenchmen will give an account of their actions to that Government and obey its legitimate power."—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASED WAR RISK INSURANCE RATE

MADRAS, March 23.

The Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Madras, have sent a telegram to the Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India protesting against the increase in the war risk insurance rate as "highly exorbitant and injurious to trade, commerce and industry."

CONSULT BUSINESS INTERESTS

The telegram says that the Government's arguments in defence of the measure are not convincing especially in view of the expected budget revenue of over Rs. 60 lakhs and suggests the convening of a conference of all commercial interests in the country to discuss the matter before enforcing the new increased rate.

The committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce have also sent a similar telegram saying that there is no justification for any increase in the war risk insurance rate and requesting the Government to postpone the matter pending consultations with the interests concerned.—A. P.

FUTURE OF ASSAM RIFLES

SHILLONG, March 22.

The decision of the Government of India to take over the entire liability of the Assam Rifles and the proposal of the Assam Government to replace the detachment of Assam Rifles in the Garo Hills by a smaller armed force would result in a net saving of about Rs. 60,000 to the Provincial Exchequer, it was disclosed by the Premier, Sir Mahommad Saadullah in the Assam Legislative Assembly to-day.

The Premier said that the Assam Rifles Strength Bill, now under consideration of the Central Legislature, would become definitely a Federal obligation towards which the Province would contribute on account of the services rendered to Assam. The Government of India, continued the Premier, had agreed to reorganize the force with 54 platoons, but at the same time it would reduce the Provincial share to twelve platoons, provided that no detachment be posted in the Garo Hills.

The House passed to-day the grants under the heads Education, Medical and Agriculture.—A. P.

HINDU SABHA AND DIRECT ACTION

MADRAS, March 23.

It is understood that a meeting of the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha, a body consisting of about 300 members, will be convened to meet in Madras early in May to decide finally the question of launching direct action in the event of His Excellency the Viceroy's final reply to the Mahasabha's demand is considered unsatisfactory.

Dr. P. Varadarajalu Naidu, General Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, has been receiving in this connection requisitions from a number of prominent Mahasabha leaders all over the country urging the convening of a meeting of the All-India Committee to decide the question in view of its importance.

The requisitions will be considered by the President or the Working Committee of the Mahasabha at an early date and a formal announcement regarding the meeting of the All-India Committee will be made.—United Press.

Do you know that your child has a taste that is keener than yours, and has decided preferences in food. Poking into all kinds of things to eat, he gives a tongue-test to everything, but is always fussy over milk, his only nourishing food.

Now with every milk feed give him Parle's GLUCO BISCUITS and see how instantly and eagerly he enjoys every feed and craves for more milk.

Delicious in flavour, GLUCO BISCUITS* contain glucose—the energy sugar which makes them more healthy and wholesome to children—They find their crispness irresistible and always greet them with delight.

In the wide PARLE'S range are Assorted Creams, Sports Assorted, Baby Arrowroot, Vita Malt, Barley Cream etc., packed in airtight cartons and tins.

Parle's Gluco BISCUITS For Health & Energy

PARLE PRODUCTS MFG. CO. BOMBAY 2

Sold Everywhere

All varieties are available at:

BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES, Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

C. H. SAMPAT & Co., Opp. Opera House, Bombay.

MANY TESTS PROVE VAST SUPERIORITY OF THE NEW—DIFFERENT LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

Supercharged WITH LUSTER-FOAM

A.-I. Weather

POONA, March 23.

Observations from many stations in northeast India and Kashmir have not been received.

A few light thundershowers have fallen in Kashmir and Assam while scattered thundershowers are reported in the Central Provinces and Deccan. Sonamarg and Dibrugarh report quarter of an inch each.—A. P.

Our Readers' Views

Indian Delegation To America

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is not realised in this country, or at least it has not struck those who have the power to take advantage of such opportunities, how powerful a voice has U.S.A. to-day in the counsels of the nations of the world. Roosevelt has the whip-hand and it is fortunate and a rare luck to small nations that his influence is all for their freedom, unfettered and unconditioned. May not we have a share of his sympathy, and may not the surging tide of democracy in his country be used to our advantage? U.S.A. has come to the aid of England, not because of any blood relations between the two countries, but because of ancient countries like France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Poland, lying prostrate before the proud Dictator. The very idea of these countries disappearing from the map of Europe is shocking to the free peoples of America and they have resolved to give their all for their reclamation to their ancient glory. Noble resolve this!

The great American nation dearly treasures the lessons of their history, and will not allow their sympathy being diluted by colour prejudices. How to harness this sympathy is the one question for India, which must be solved at once. Why not send a strong delegation to that country to place the case of India before those champions of fallen nations? Our case is going by default, as Lothians of England have already had American ears, and unless we can tell them the true story, we do not come in for their consideration. Time is ripe for this, and brooks no delay. I only wish Subhas Bose had gone to U.S.A., and if he had done so his disappearance would be a blessing for India. I would entreat Mahatmaji who alone has on effective voice in India, to take this matter up and to organise a delegation without loss of time, and to let Mahadeo Desai accompany the delegation with a special message from him to the peoples of U.S.A. This does not go counter to his creed of non-violence, as we ask for nothing more than America's moral pressure, and do not wish to have anything to do with the conditions of their war supplies to England. America can do much to help us, as in this hour of England's need even reactionaries like Churchill will bow their heads to the will of the entire American nation, who have so liberally placed their all at the disposal of their parent country. Ours is to awaken that will and to give it authority. Let us do it here and now.—Yours, etc.,

S. P. TAYZE.

Calcutta.

Jurors In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I ask you to permit me to ventilate in your columns the grievances of people who are called upon to serve as jurors in the Courts of Sessions in the district towns of Bombay Province? It is the treatment meted out to jurors in these courts that is responsible for the extreme reluctance of respectable people to serve on the jury.

The annual list of jurors is drawn up from names recommended by the local police. Amongst these are included the names of a few merchants, industrialists and other private individuals of some social status but the vast majority are those of petty shopkeepers, tradesmen, liquor contractors and low-salaried clerks in private and Government service with little education, if any.

Jurors are summoned to be in court at ten in the morning while the hearing of the case in which they are to act as jurors actually commences at anything between 11-30 and 12-30 according to the whim of the judge and perhaps the chamber work he has on hand. The hearing is sometimes interrupted to do other civil court work while the jurors have to sit like stiff dummies for long intervals in bug-infested chairs. The time and convenience of jurors are regarded as of no consequence at all and are not the concern of the court. Jurors are treated with scant courtesy by the court clerks and even the court peons. They are regarded as subordinates who are legally bound to be at the beck and call of the judge and other court officials. Under these conditions is it any wonder that self-respecting educated people fight shy of serving on the jury and do all they can to have their names excluded from the annual list of jurors?

If the real object of the jury system of trial is to be attained and the dignity of the jury is to be maintained as it should be, a vast improvement in the position of jurors is absolutely essential. A few suggestions to improve matters will not, I believe, be out of place here. I would suggest that:—

1. Lists of jurors should be composed exclusively of people of a good social standing and education with a minimum income of, say, Rs. 500 per mensem. Besides private individuals, as many leisurely Government pensioners with salaries of not less than Rs. 500 at the time of retirement and serving Government officials of departments other than the police, as possible, should be included in these lists to provide a sufficient number of jurors.

2. The number of jurors on each jury may, if necessary, be reduced to three in the place of the present five by introducing essential legislation in this behalf.

3. All court subordinates should be specially instructed to extend towards members of the jury as much respect and courtesy as is usually shown to judges.

4. Judges should be instructed to treat members of the jury as their equals and to make the acquaintance of each juror immediately the jury is impanelled.

5. A special jurors' room should be maintained in all sessions courts where the comfort and convenience of jurors should be fully provided for.

6. Proper hours should be fixed for the hearing of jury cases and these should be edhered to by the judge.

7. Jurors should be made to enter and leave the court room only with the judge. They should be seated on the dais with the judge.

If the above suggestions are adopted, I feel certain the right type of citizen would willingly and voluntarily come forward to serve on the jury which service he would regard as an honour rather than as an evil to be avoided as best he can, as at present. There would then be no need to use compulsion on unwilling people to serve on the jury as at present.

May I hope that the Chief Justice of the High Court or the other judicial authorities concerned will turn their attention to this matter and improve the lot of the mofussil juror who is legally compelled to serve on the jury?.—Yours, etc.,

T. P. DAVER.

Fibre Industry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—At no time perhaps in the history of industrial regeneration of the country, has a greater opportunity presented itself than now to India due to the present War to develop her vast and untapped fibre resources. Of all fibre industries Sisal hemp derived from the common hedge plants known as Aloe fibre plants or Agaves holds out very alluring prospects to the small capitalists in urban and rural areas. There are miles and miles of these hedges all over the country in the provinces of Bombay, Madras C. P. & Berar, U. P., and the Punjab. If efforts are made to utilise these hedges India can be made self-contained in the matter of a supply of these fibres, which are to-day imported to the extent of Rs. 8,00,000 lakhs per annum by the Indian rope mills from Mexico, Philippine Islands, Dutch East Indies, and East Africa. While we are merely taking an academic interest in the matter other countries are stealing a march on us. Indeed, the Philippines and the Dutch Indies exported as much as 26 000 tons and 85,000 tons respectively of such fibres derived from the same plant. Some progress was made in demonstrating the usefulness of this fibre as could be seen from Eulletin No. 12 of the Department of Industries written by me. A small power machine was made, the fibre extracted, valuations made, and twines etc. were also made last year before I left Bombay.

It has, however, been found that a power machine, cannot adequately deal with the sporadic growth of the plant scattered as they are over a wide area. To solve this problem I recen ly undertook independent research into the matter, and I am now able to state that a portable hand-driven machine capable of producing up to 1|2 cwt. or 56 lbs. of fibre daily has been just evolved by me. Price of Sisal has gone up to Rs. 18 per cwt. or Rs. 360 per ton. With such prices exploitation of these hedges offer an unique opportunity to the small capitalists in the country.

To find out if the fibre thus obtained from these hedge plan's could not be used for purposes other than cordage and rope making I undertook independently necessary experiments, and I am glad to state that an economical process has been evolved for degumming the fibre. The fibre thus degummed was examined by the Director of the Central Jute Committee's Technological Laboratory, and was pronounced to be capable of being worked up on jute machinery into Canvas and sugar bags. The fibre being rot proof, elastic and strong can be spun and made into twines and canvas similar to such manufactures derived from Flax tow and European Soft hemp. This phase of development is essential not only in the interest of India but in the interest of the present war.

May I hope that some of your readers who took a keen interest in the matter of "Sisal hemp industry in India" a few years back will take an active interest in the matter? None, I need hardly add, would be more pleased than myself to see that my labour for well over quarter of a century in making the country interested in such fibre industries would bear fruit.—Yours e c.,

J. K. SIRCAR,
(Late Fibre Expert, Punjab & Bombay Governments.)
Baidyanath-Deoghar (Bihar).
March 6.

Telephone Company Shares

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A large number of small investors who have invested their modest savings in the shares of the Bombay Telephone Company at prices ranging from Rs. 115 to 120 per share some five or six years ago, and from Rs. 88 to Rs. 92 per share recently (after the issue of new shares at Rs. 50) are asking themselves whether they can do anything whereby they will not have to part with their shares for Rs. 89-15 which amount is to be offered to them for each share. They realize that the real price offered to them is not even Rs. 89-15 for from it must be deducted Rs. 2-8 which would ordinarily have been paid to them by way of final dividend by the end of this month. The price offered to them in thus Rs. 87-7 per share.

To all shareholders, large and small, we would say "The remedy is in your hands. Do "not" accept the offer which will be made to you." For, in the opinion of those competent to judge the price for each share should be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 110 (inclusive of the dividend of Rs. 2-8 and compensation for loss of profits.)

For whatever the directors of the Company may say now this figure of Rs. 110 receives support from the speeches made by the Chairman of the Board of Directors in 1939 and 1940. In 1940, that is for the year ending December 1939, the Chairman said: "I pointed out last year that the dividend of 8 per cent really meant that the approximate return on the capital employed was much nearer 4 per cent, owing to the fact that the shareholders had left in the business a sum approximately equal to the share capital. This comment applied equally in respect of the year 1939." If these words mean anything they mean that by the end of 1939 the intrinsic value of each share was at least about Rs. 100. Having regard to the fact that for over eight previous years each year shows higher profits, and to the fact that the year ending 1940 would show a record increase of telephone lines (judging from an increase of about 100 pages in the size of the Telephone Directory) it is clear that the intrinsic value of each share would be higher than Rs. 100 with each passing year.

In law the position of a shareholder who does not accept the offer is a very happy one. If the holders of 75 per cent. in value of the shares do not accept the offer then the scheme for acquisition fails. If, however, 75 per cent. in value of the shareholders accept the offer then the acquiring company can compel the dissenting shareholders to sell their shares to it. But in that event the acquiring company must pay the same amount to dissenting shareholders which is paid to assenting shareholders unless on an application by dissenting shareholders the Court directs that a higher amount should be paid. In this connection we may inform shareholders that several dissenting shareholders have decided to apply to the Court for a higher price and to see that the matter is fully argued before the Court.

The result is that by not accepting the offer a dissenting shareholder will not get less than Rs. 89-15 if his shares are acquired and may get more if the Court so directs. We, therefore, repeat that it would be wise for shareholders not to accept the offer.—Yours, etc.,

DISSENTING SHAREHOLDERS.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Indian Youth

IMRAM AZAMABADI says:—"The solution of the youth problem which stands by far the fundamental question in solving the economic condition of a country has been totally ignored by the "elderly Leaders" in India. Although this being an undenied fact that while the salvation of a country lies in the hands of these "elderly Leaders" the retention and nourishment of the plant of their hard toil lies in the hands of we, the youth, yet they have completely shut their eyes towards this aspect of the feature. Rather no progress can be made in the march towards freedom without the co-operation and co-ordination of the younger generations. And unless the younger generation is economically well-set no constructive work can be expected from them. At times their emotions may be raised and a result found out, but the result gained by such emotional labour can be of little use and the least permanent. Their economic well-set can only be made if and when their education is sound and its value constructive. In spite of this fact little or perhaps no attention is being paid towards the moulding of this very important organ of the Indian machinery."

The Unemployed

Citizens and businessmen of Bombay are serving the cause of humanity by contributing liberally to war and other funds. But, on the other hand, many of these businessmen are trying to retrench the staff engaged by them. As the war is being fought to serve humanity charitable minded businessmen should have some more liberal heart. It is a matter worth Government attention too.

Book On Shivaji

"A Hindu" says that there are passages in the book "The Real Shivaji" by S. Tafazzul Dawood which are offensive and objectionable.

Indian Cinemas

J. C. S. says: "I would suggest the following timing 5-30, 8-00 and 10-30 p.m. for the daily shows of Indian Pictures for consideration of the authorities concerned."

Congress And Non-Violence

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to Gandhiji's reply to the "Times of India" the other day, you state in your leading article of February 18 that certain sentences in Gandhiji's statement indicate fresh difficulties in the way of a complete settlement with the Congress just at present. That is quite true. But I think the difficulties you mention are not fresh. They were and are inherent in the Bombay resolution itself. It clearly stated, among other things, that the Delhi resolution, confirmed by the A.I.C.C at Poona "no longer applied. It has lapsed." Having, with the Bombay resolution, committed the Congress to "the policy and practice of non-violence not only in the struggle for Swaraj but also in so far as this may be possible of application, in free India," the Congress cannot and must not expect any sort of settlement with the Government at least, as long as the war lasts, because from the British Government's point of view any settlement with the Congress which does not ensure to the Government Congress co-operation in Government's war effort will not be worth their while and as long as the Bombay resolution stands, the Congress cannot assist the Government in their war effort.

True, the British Government turned a deaf ear to the gesture of settlement conveyed by the Congress in its Delhi and Poona resolutions. But if for that reason the Congress had to treat the Poona resolution as having lapsed and had to envisage some programme of resistance, it was in my opinion far from honest on the part of the Congress to do so "in the name of non-violence." At Delhi and at Poona the Congress wisely squared its belief in non-violence with an eventual participation in the war effort of the Government. This was reversed at Bombay. The Bombay resolution as well as Gandhiji's reply to the "Times of India" would have us believe that one of the chief reasons why the Congress "cannot commit itself to active help in war with men and money" is that it "would mean a reversal of the policy of non-violence which the Congress has pursued for the last twenty years".

To put the thing bluntly yet with perfect truth and honesty of purpose, Congressmen do not cease to be human beings, because they are Congressmen. Therefore, a Congressman has on the whole as much or as little faith in the efficacy of non-violence as any other human being (barring violent monsters of course), whatever his political complexion may be. I wonder why we should wink at truth and in the process of trying to ape the Mahatma's superhuman faith in non-violence, render ourselves progressively less and less intelligible to an average human being, endowed with a modicum of commonsense. Scratch a Congressman and you find, as far as his belief in non-violence goes, a type of ordinary human being with his diverse limitations and so-called convictions not very dissimilar to say, a Liberal, a Hindu Mahasbhaite or a Muslim Leaguer. Yet on the surface so much is being made of non-violence on behalf of the Congress. Why on earth must the Congress continue this false situation, this tremendous lag between the theory and practice of non-violence?—Yours, etc.,

R. K. GANDHI.

Plight Of The Andhras

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—While the Andhras have been fervently wishing and clamouring for a separate province and while they are being thwarted in their attempts by interested provinces, which have been enjoying at their cost, a new rumour that the British Government is going to sell them to the Nizam of Hyderabad. This shows to what a level of self-degradation they have fallen.

The future of the Andhras is, therefore, gloomy. They are apprehensive of falling from the frying-pan into the fire. It is difficult to gauge the result of the sale. It may be that the struggle between the freedom-loving and educated people of the new territories and the autocrat will result in the eternal loss to the latter. Or it may be that the Nizam may succeed in suppressing all civil liberties in the newly acquired territories by ruthless extermination of all educated people. It is false to think that an autocrat is incapable of doing it or that he will lack people to carry his commands.—Yours etc.,

T. R. MADHAVARAO.

"Fisheries Problem"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The article under the heading "The Fisheries Problem" by Aquatus in the "Bombay Chronicle" is surprising for its statements which are both untruthful and mischievous. As a launchowner interested in the fishing industry and working under the supervision of the Department of Industries, I think a detailed reply is called for in view of the fact that the statements made by the author are likely to discourage enterprizing fishermen and prejudice Government who is helping the fishing industry in a niggardly manner. The important points of the criticism which refers to us, the launch-owners, are:—

(1) Government have encouraged a monopoly among middlemen to the detriment of producers and consumers.

(2) The deprivation of the Konkan fishermen of the profits by the launch-owners who carry away fish to distant markets.

(3) Fish brought by the launches is inferior in quality and it tastes "Very much like dry fish soaked into water by the clever house-wife."

(4) Konkan peasants are not getting adequate supply of cheap fish.

I may state that the writer is animated by mere prejudice against the launch owners and his criticism has no basis in facts. The author's statement that Government has encouraged a monopoly among middlemen to the detriment of producers and consumers is totally unfounded as will be seen from the fact that the experiment with the launches was first started in 1934 by the Bombay Government at Danda (Bandra), with the help of the Kolis (fishermen) there. The party had its own fishing boats and the members of its family sold fish directly to the consumers in the Bombay markets. Thus the party could be styled as "producers linked directly with consumers" The party was given liberal facilities by Government. Unfortunately they were unable to make the experiment a success even though they were first in the field and could have reaped a good harvest. My firm was the pioneer in the field of iced fish business on the Ratnagiri-Karwar coast and started export business when no one had even an idea about such a possibility. My firm was the next person to approach Government for financial help. After getting evidence of reliability and the security of the interest of my taluka fishermen the first launch was sold to my firm in 1936 on hire purchase basis. I agreed to pay interest at 6 per cent. and furnished substantial collateral security. If Government had continued to help the Kolis only, as the writer would seem to sugges this attitude of Government would have amounted to the promotion of a monopoly, be it among a certain community. After the success of the experiment two other parties went in for launches without any financial help from Government.

Regarding his second point, there is not the least doubt that the encouragement given to individuals other than Kolis has immensely benefited the fishing community, both in Bombay and all along the coast, as can be seen from the resolutions of the Akhil Koli Parishad, reports from the fishermen's co-operative societies and many other Government officials. In addition to the improvement in their economic condition the launches provided a much-needed impetus to the fishermen to catch more fish as they found a big customer in the launches, ready on the fishing site to pay for the fish with spot cash. Fishermen had in the past many times to suspend the working of Rampan nets for want of remunerative prices. But since the introduction of the launches, the fishermen do their upmost to catch as much more fish as possible. Never before was so much effort put in by the fishermen to bring out of the sea more fish.

Launches also always pay more than other dealers. In the absence of launches large quantities of "bangda" used to be converted into manure or cured with salt. Fresh bangdas fetched Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 per thousand. When the launches began to purchase fresh bangdas at Karwar the price rose to Rs. 15 per thousand in 1937-38. Only in November the fish is available cheaply. The present rate is Rs 8 per thousand. It is an admitted fact that the producers will always welcome additional buyers. The benefit is thus unquestioned and the fishermen all along the coast eagerly and anxiously await the launches.

It will not be out of place to describe here the methods of securing fish from the fishermen. The fishermen to the north of Bombay viz., Bassein, Arhala, Satpati, Palghar, Diu, etc., receive advances from the middlemen and agree to deliver during the season the entire catch at a certain fixed price to the money-lender, with no choice left to the producers. Different, however, is the case with the launches. When fish is trapped in Rampan nets, it is allowed to remain in the sea. Launches, Bus, owners, consumers and other dealers openly make their offers and the highest bidder secures the fish. 90 per cent. fish is purchased by the launches in this way. In 1937-38 one Rampan company at Chendia (Karwar) supplied fish to the launches and made five times the normal profits.

In 1933 consumers in Bombay purchased fresh bangdas at Rs. 80 per thousand. In 1934 when the launches began to import larger quantities of bangda the rates came down to Rs. 50, then to Rs. 35 in 1936, to Rs 20 in 1937-38 and to Rs 10 in 1939. As the number and size of the launches increased there was greater supply with the result that the consumer obtained fish at very cheap rates. The total fish unloaded by the launches into Bombay during the last season was about 25 lakhs of lbs. This additional supply has affected and reduced the rates of other fish also. Fish is also available at times of the year when formerly it was not.

Fish arrives in excellent condition and is quickly taken up by the Bombay public. I may state here that it is not only the launch fish that arrives in Bombay after 2 days. Pomfrets also from Veraval and Diu packed in ice arrive in Bombay by sail boats after 2 to 4 days. This fish tops the list in quality in the Bombay market. These pomfrets are further packed in ice blocks and kept in cold room for months together and then supplied to well-known hotels in Bombay. Launch fish is packed in ice on the fishing fields and delivered to Bombay consumers practically the next day or the day after. It is difficult to understand how this fish can be condemned by the House wife. If there had been the least suspicion about the quality of the launch fish, the municipal staff would have taken measures for its destruction.

The excellent quality of the fish cannot be questioned. Fish from the launches has been canned and submitted to the Controller of Supplies for an examination and the results have been very satisfactory. It is thus quite clear that the producers have not suffered nor have the consumers for the markets have now a great deal of more fish of prime quality than formerly at cheaper rates.

The introduction of launches has also afforded an opportunity to young fisherboys to get training as mechanics. Five such boys were trained aboard my launches. They appeared for the examination held by the Mercantile Marine Department and obtained certificates. Fisherboys who were formerly serving on fishing boats as Khalasis on Rs. 40 for the whole season i.e. 8 months are now earning Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per month as mechanics on these launches. All my launches as well as one or two others also are now in sole charge of fishermen mechanics. Have the launches not opened out to new field of employment for the fishermen?

"Aquatus" appears to be very uneasy at the small profits made by the launches. The cost of a medium size launch is Rs. 25,000. The depreciation (at 10 per cent.) and the interest on the investment (at 6 per cent.) amounts to Rs. 4,000 per year. The annual overhaul and the accidental engine repairs come to Rs. 2,500. The launch generally works for 6 months in a year and ought to be able to recover the above constant expenditure of 6,500 plus the expenses for fuel, lubricating oils, insurance, the staff, the cost of fish sometimes thrown away owing to engine breakdown and the profit for the owner. I can boldly mention here that of the four parties who own launches, two have actually suffered loss. Two firms have no doubt made little money which is a just return for their enterprize, honest and arduous labour and tactful business capacity. Are the launch owners, who risk their all, not entitled to profits specially when they have worked the scheme to the advantage of producers, consumers, fisherwomen, young boys of fishing communities, engine suppliers, diesel oil firms, Bombay Municipality, Port Trust and many other bodies including the Bombay Government who obtained interest at 6 per cent. against sound security? Mr. Aquatus' last complaint that the transport of fish to Bombay is catastrophic for the population of Konkan as they do not get adequate supply of cheap fish is also not correct. Once a school boy had also made a similar observation but this pertained to the transport of Alphonso Mangoes to Bombay. The boy was quite ignorant of the fact that it was the Bombay market that furnished the encouragement and impetus to the mango growers. Without the Bombay market the mango trade would not be what it is to-day.

"Aquatus" is keenly interested in the coastal fishermen (producers) on the one hand; again he wants cheap fish for the Konkan population (consumers). At one place he strongly condemns power fishing and also appears to be anxious for the introduction of the ideal net.

The above information will clearly show that "Aquatus" has totally misrepresented facts. There is no truth in his statements, several of which are untruthful. He seems to be opposed to the launches. He should read the history of the fishing industry in Japan to learn what this industry is capable of. Japan imported large quantities of dry fish from India till 1920, the year of introduction of the first power propelled boat. In 1938 the number of Power boats increased to 60,000. In Japan the investment of fishing company is more than that of 50 textile mills in Bombay. Japanese have invested in each company crores of rupees. India has a much larger coast line and the fishing industry here too has limitless scope. The seed for the expansion of the industry has been sown by the introduction of the launches and there is not knowing to what extent the industry will expand in years to come. What the launch owners and the fishing community expect from the public is fair criticism, encouragement and useful suggestions. Aquatus' article is unfortunately mischievous.—Yours, etc.,

for Jagannath S. Parkar and Co.

S. S. PARKAR.

Mr. Lalchand's Amendment

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the 13th, February 1941 Mr. Lalchand Navalrai introduced a Bill in the Delhi Assembly purporting to amend the Criminal Procedure Code repealing the provision allowing with the permission of the Court private unqualified people to appear act as pleaders in criminal cases but on the amendment of Sir Reginald Maxwell, Home Member, the House agreed to the circulation of the Bill for the purpose of eliciting opinion by 1st July 1941 on the ground that the executive authority in the matter rested with the provinces and that the administration of justice was a provincial subject and it would not be proper to proceed with the legislation without giving the provinces an opportunity to comment.

Mr. Lalchand suggests annulment of Section 4 Cr. P. Code on the ground that as there is no longer any dearth of qualified lawyers in the districts the so called half-educated pleaders or mukhtiyars as they are termed under Section 4 Cr. P. C. should be disallowed from practising. As far as Section 4 Cr. P. C. is concerned, it has been found very helpful in the district courts, where eminent lawyers are averse to accepting the briefs from their clients, for the reason that they consider it below their dignity to appear before magistrates, munsiffs and mamlatdars in such courts, whom these lawyers consider half educated, having no legal qualifications and not being selected from their fold or the Bar. In these circumstances the mukhtiyars possessing practical knowledge of Law serve the public and help the Courts. What is wanted in the district courts is practical knowledge and experience. As a matter of fact the mukhtiyars could not easily obtain permission from the Courts to practise as pleaders. They have to satisfy the magistrates that they are at home in law. They are also put to severe test and when they come off successfully to the satisfaction of the Magistrates, they are allowed to practise. In point of this fact no question of any patronage arises. It is wrong to say that the magistrates patronise the mukhtiyars. As a matter of fact it is the litigant public who patronise the mukhtiyars. Under Section 4 Cr. P. C. the accused make applications to the Court to the effect that the accused be allowed to be represented by a particular mukhtiyar. Why the accused make such applications because they know that their interest would be well protected by the particular mukhtiyars and because they have full confidence in such mukhtiyars the magistrates allow their applications.

There is no question of any half-education because in the district courts English is not the court language but vernacular. In Bombay suburbs Marathi is the court language, in Gujarat Gujarati, in U.P. Hindi, in the Punjab Urdu and so on. My argument therefore is that if Section 4 Cr. P. C. is repealed then it would be a great injustice to the accused whose right of defence stands eliminated.—Yours, etc.,

MOHOMED YUNUS DALVI.

Dry Farming Research

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the Bombay Presidency nearly 90 per cent. of the area is under dry farming i.e. rain fed crop and hence the utility of dry farming research is extremely important. In the Deccan, especially in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur Districts there is a vast area under Jwar which solely depends upon rain and many a time the crop fails for sufficient moisture in the soil or for want of rain. This research was undertaken by the Agriculture Department in 1927 and the first experiments were made at the Dry Farming Station near the Manjri Farm. The experiments were quite successful and the Agriculture Department issued a special leaflet on dry farming in 1934. But the Department was not satisfied with meagre results near Manjri Farm and wanted to tackle the problem of dry farming on a very exhaustive scale. Thus with the help of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research two big stations were started at Sholapur and Bijapur from 1933 and a highly qualified staff was engaged for the last 8 years. The total expenditure incurred at the stations exceeds 7 to 8 lacs of Rupees and an attempt was made to tackle this problem with the latest scientific methods.

But the recommendations made by these stations must be within the easy reach of the ordinary cultivators otherwise such recommendations have got little value.—Yours, etc.,

RESEARCH.

Post Office

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am writing this with the hope that it will come to the notice of the authorities concerned and matters will be set right. The delivery of letters by post in the Fort district is not only irregular but also most erratic. Letters that are postmarked 8 a.m. G.P.O., and 1 p.m. G.P.O. are delivered at 12 and 4 p.m. respectively. Letters are sometimes even delivered the next day. You can just imagine what this means to a business which has to execute orders from the mofussil. This is not the grievance only of the offices at Pheroshah Mehta Road but also of Parsi Bazaar and Bohra Bazaar Streets. To make it worse postal delivery peons are changed nearly every fortnight with the result that the new hands take hours and hours in ferreting out addresses in pigeon-hole office buildings. Complaints made to the Post Office has brought no redress.

Either the post office is short of men or the men employed in the delivery section are most irresponsible, a state of affairs that the authorities should remedy at once.—Yours, etc.,

T. B. MOOKERJHI.

QUIDON, March 22.

Govt. Employees And Pensionary Benefits

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The so-called "Spoilt Darlings" of Government having been discussed in the Central Assembly and their hopes of a dearness allowance colddouched, it would be interesting to compare the lot of Government servants with that of railway employees and commercial clerks. As is well-known, the railway men have a Provident Fund, constituted on a fairly liberal basis, which secures for them a tidy sum at the close of service or earlier death. A similar scheme of benefits also obtains in all commercial firms of good standing. Against this, the "Spoilt" Government employee has a prospective pension with an uncertain perspective; as death claims a casualty in the ratio of one in three while in harness, and a bare lease of five years for the rest after retirement! The result of this illusive scheme known as pension, which is a sheer gamble in longevity, is the utter distress and misery the dependants find themselves in on the death of the bread-winner. And what has the benign Government done to mend matters? Well, a scheme to benefit the dependants has been under passive consideration for the past decade and promises to recede into Government archives and remain there for the rest of Time! It is time something was really attempted by Government to remedy this injustice that permits the dependants of an employee to go a-begging should he die in harness after a pensionable period of service. And yet we are dubbed spoilt darlings despite being the victims of an illusory pension towards which we contribute but our dependants get nothing in the event of early death!.—Yours, etc.,

"ATROPOS."

City Water Supply

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With the setting in of summer, the Hydraulic Engineer's Department of the Bombay Municipality have lost no time in bringing into force a new schedule of working hours at which water at normal as well as low pressure would be made available to the city's population.

According to the new schedule of the water supply, water is made available to the public at normal pressure upto about 8-30 a.m. and then the pressure is reduced and at such a reduced pressure, water is supplied upto about 10-30 a.m. and then the pressure is further reduced at which water is made available throughout the day, probably to ground and first floors only. Again in the evening, water at normal pressure is made available between 5 and 8 p.m. and then the pressure is reduced upto about 10 at night and then the pressure is increased which is kept up upto about 8-30 a.m. the next morning. These working hours fixed by the Hydraulic Engineer are most inconvenient to the public. In the morning, it is absolutely essential to have water at full pressure upto at least 10-30 and again in the evening, water must be made available at full pressure between 5 and 9 which are the most busy hours for all classes of people. Then remains the question of water supply to the storage tanks. Storage tanks can only get water between 10 p.m. and 4-30 a.m and water at full pressure must be made available during these hours so as to get the tanks full. Before the introduction of the present schedule, the water supply used to be normal during the hours required and there was nothing much to complain about. But the curtailment of water supply during the most busy hours, both in the morning and in the evening, have caused serious inconvenience to the public and it is, therefore, most essential to revert to the old schedule or find out some such other suitable means which would remove the present inconvenience in respect of water supply.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. K.

Bombay.

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Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 12, 1997
Muslim: Safar 28, 1360
Parsi: Meher 21, 1310
Hightide: 9-57; 22-34
Lowtide: 4-08; 15-58
Sunrise: 6h. 41m.
Sunset: 6h. 51m.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION:—The meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Corporation Hall to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. (B. T.).

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY:—The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Building, Mint Road, Bombay, on Thursday, 27th inst., at 6 p.m.

INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY:—The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), at the Committee Room, Civil Secretariat, Fort, when Lady Lumley will preside.

STATISTICAL INSTITUTE:—Lecture on "Examination Results" by Prof. R. P. Shintre, of Fergusson College, in the School of Economics at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) Mr. R. P. Masani will preside.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION:—There will be no meeting of the Improvements Committee to-morrow (Tuesday). The next meeting of the Improvements Committee will be held in the Corporation Hall on Friday, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL:—"Seven Sinners" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL:—"The Return of Frank James" Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO:—"The Philadelphia Story" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR:—"The Howards of Virginia" Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE:—"The Son of Monte Cristo" Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"Radhika" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY.—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END:—"Ghar-Jamai" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
MINERVA.—"Virginia" Daily at 4-30 7 and 9-45 p.m.
KRISHNA:—"Samajna Vanke" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL:—"Prannat" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE:—"Raj Nartaki" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL:"Padosi" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC:—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA:—"Qaidi" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA:—"Madhu Sudan" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON:—"Pardesi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

DASTUR BODE'S LECTURE:—Under the auspices of the Mazdaznan Association of Bombay a fine public lecture will be delivered by Dasturji Framroze A. Bode to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. on "The Mystical Heights of the Zarathustrian Philosophy" at the Industrial Insurance Building, Opp. Church Gate Station Bombay.

B. E. S. T. EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION:—The Managing Committee of the B. E. S. T. Employees' Association, have pleasure in inviting you to a gathering in B. E. S. T. Conference Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m. when an address will be presented to Mr. A. S. Trollip, congratulating him on the award of the title of C. I. E.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ:—In connection with the 74th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj Prof. U. N. Bali, M.A., will deliver a public lecture in English on the "Spirit of the Indian Culture" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. And there will be the Bhajan led by Miss Krishnabai Javere on Thursday the 25th March at 6-30 p.m.

DADAR WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—Under the auspices of the "G" (Dadar) Ward Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. in the compound of 'Pratam Vyayam Shala' Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga to give a public send off to Sjt. S. M. Powar who is offering Satyagraha tomorrow (Tuesday).

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY:—The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.):—
(1) To adopt the Annual Report with the Statement of Accounts for 1940 and Budget for 1941.
(2) To elect a Committee of Management and Auditors for 1941.
(3) To appoint a trustee in place of the late Mr. V. P. Vaidya.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION:—The Annual General Meeting will be held in the premises of the Association on the 29th March, 1941, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to adopt the annual report and accounts, to elect the Managing Committee members for the current year and other business placed on the notice board.
The Annual Dinner will also take place on the same day at 8 p.m. and entries will be accepted upto the 25th inst.

BOMBAY WELFARE SOCIETY:—The Vice-President, Bombay Welfare Society writes:—
The commercial classes are proposed to be started in near future under the auspices of the Society provided at least 12 persons are available to take the benefit. Subjects covering the Syllabus of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and London Chamber of Commerce will be taught. Apply to its Secretary, Mr. Dhansukh Naik, 36/37, Soonawala Building, 142A, Dadar Road, Bombay, 14, before the 31st inst.

IRAQ MAY BREAK WITH ITALY

Anti-Axis Sentiments In Syria

LONDON, March 12.

The Cairo Correspondent of the "Daily Mail" cabled on March 11:

Iraq, I learn, may sever relations with Italy as a result of the visit to Cairo of Tewfik-es-Seeudi, Baghdad's Foreign Minister. Iraq has already broken with Germany.

Syrian opinion is now hardening perceptibly against the Vichy Government and the Axis according to the latest news from Beirut.

The disturbances in Damascus which caused the closing of shops have spread to Aleppo and Homs to which special police have been drafted.

Syria's economic situation grows daily more precarious for she cannot trade with Palestine and Egypt and the ships which used to bring food from France now arrive empty.

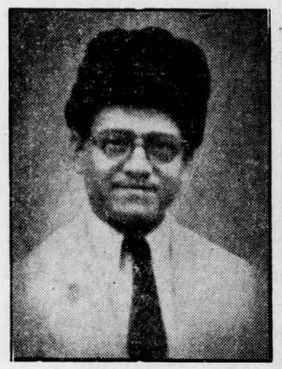
The Syrians love their meat, their sweetmeats, and their sweet coffee, but to-day there are five completely meatless days weekly.

French army rations have again been drastically cut and the lack of petrol has always paralysed mechanical transport throughout the Mandated Area. The country cannot possibly support the population who are trying to live on it and Vichy is reported to be making matters worse by trying to extract foodstuffs from Syria to be sent to Germany.

Once again the situation seems to be moving towards a crisis.

Cairo, Baghdad and Ankara are watching it with the keenest interest.—A. P.

Mr. A. E. Maskati, who unveiled the photo of Mr. Hatim Shums.



The late Mr. Hatim E. Shums, whose photo was unveiled by Mr. A. E. Maskati at the Bohra Youth League Hall on Sunday last.

MARKET NEEDED FOR INDIAN PRODUCE

Ship-building Yards Must Be Developed, Says Ojha

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The present opportunity created by the war should be utilised to effect permanent changes which were long overdue in the basic economic structure of this country urged Mr. A. L. Ojha in his Presidential Address to the Indian National Committee, International Chamber of Commerce this morning.

Traditionally the whole of the productive system in India, said Mr. Ojha, had been adjusted to suit the needs of a flourishing and large export trade so that the prosperity and the purchasing power of the mass of the people had come to depend in a vital sense upon the prospects of our foreign trade. This had already moved very quickly during the last ten years and the reduction in the value and volume of world trade had severely curtailed the level of incomes and the welfare of the Indian masses. In common with the rest of the world we might have to reconcile ourselves to a permanent reduction in the value and volume of our foreign trade.

CREATE WORLD MARKET.

The supremely important and urgent task in his opinion was to utilise the opportunities during the present war to accelerate the expansion of the existing industries and to promote the development of new primary and secondary manufactures within this country so as to absorb a large volume of our raw materials which we had been accustomed to produce for the world markets, by creating a market for them in our own country.

The most fruitful line on which a permanent solution of our immediate and long-term problem of exportable surplus could be found would be intensive and rapid diversification and development of industries within the country, with a view to absorbing our raw materials at home and creating an assured market for our primary producer.

SEVERE HANDICAP.

Mr. Ojha recognised that shortage of shipping space must always remain a severe handicap on the ability of the producers and exporters in a country to transport their goods to the outside markets, whatever the intensity of the demand for those particular products in markets abroad. "We have, therefore, to address ourselves to this task of encouraging the development of shipbuilding yards as well as shipping services so that in future we would be able to take the fullest advantage of the unique geographical position which India occupies as the heart of the empire east of Suez."—A. P.

Aga Khan Hockey

LUSITANIANS WIN IN GRAND FASHION

Brittania Sports Go Down Fighting

Two interesting matches were played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground in the preliminary round of the Aga Khan Tournament this evening.

In the first match, the Ammunition Factory from Kirkee beat the Brittania Sports Club by four goals to one, while in the second match, the Lusitanians beat the Deolali Sport Club by three goals to one.

Both the matches were interesting, and the crowd were treated to some clever and fast hockey.

The Brittania Sports played a heroic game, and though they were beaten, they never relaxed during the sixty minutes of play.

In the other match, the Lusitanians gave a good exhibition of forward play, and they were more convincing than the Deolali Sports. The Visitors fought bravely despite their rival's superiority, and deserve credit for the magnificent way in which they took the defeat.

GOOD START

Brittania Sports made a good start in the fourth minute, Valladares scoring with a grand style. Less than a minute later, D'Mello equalised and the same player put his side ahead in the fifteenth minute, off a penalty bully Brittania's forwards fought on even terms thereafter, and missed some good chances.

Resuming after the interval, the Ammunition forwards kept on pressing, and midway D'Mello scored another goal. The Brittania Sports however, made several efforts to reduce the lead, but the Kirkee defences held out brilliantly. In the last minute of play, D'Mello put his side further ahead and when the end came, the Kirkee team won by four goals to one.

TEAMS:—

AMMUNITION FACTORY, KIRKEE Rajanna McIntyre and Darekar, Christie, Malkhana and Jadhao, Fitzpatric, Yussuf, D'Mello, Ughade and Brewin.

BRITTANIAB Sports Club. J. D'Sylva, Pereira and G. Carvalho, D'Souza, If aandoa Gomes, A. Carvalho, Rodricks Valladares, Gomes and Braganza.

Umpires message G. Frances and DeSouza.

Even exchanges were witnessed in the first few minutes of the second game between the Lusinions "A" and Deolali Sports Club, with the former having the better of the exchanges.

E. D'Souza opened the account for the Lusitanians in the tenth minute, after Norman had missed a good chance previously. A few seconds later, D'Costa fumbled in the goal area and missed a good chance of increasing the lead.

The Deolali Sports Club pressed thereafter, and it was not long before their efforts were regarded, when Lobo, their centre-half sent in a good shot which slipped past Pinto and entered the net.

The Lusitanians forced the pace thereafter, but when interval came, both the teams retired on even terms.

CHANCE MISSED

Deolali Sports resumed in grand fashion, and began attacking from the very commencement, and during this brief spell, O'Connor missed a good chance of putting his side ahead.

TWO QUICK GOALS

The Lusitanians assumed the offensive thereafter, and forcing two successive corners could not take the lead. However, D'Costa made amends for his former lapses, by converting a grand pass from D'Sa. Three minutes later, the same player scored another goal, the spade work being done by N. Fernandes.

The visitors stung by this sudden reverse, made desperate efforts to lower the lead, but their best efforts fell short before the Lusitanians' defence, who held the fort gallantly till the final whistle.

TEAMS:

LUSITANIANS "A" Pinto D.J. Fernandes and F. D'Souza, Cama P. D'Souza and J. C. Pinto, N. Fernandes. L. D'Sa. E. D'Sauza, C. D'Costa, and M. Fichards.

DEOLALI SPORTS CLUB—Marsh, Garud and Brady, Harman Lobo and Thompson, a C. Connor Anwar Beg, Sattar, Saleem and Hart.

TO-DAY MATCHES

Kalyannal Sports Club v. G.I.P. Railway 4-15 p.m.

Times of India Sports Club v. Khatau Sports Club (replay) 5-15 p.m.

Goan Football Tournament

YOUNG GOANS WIN

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Two more interesting matches were played in the Goan Football Tournament, at the Cross Maidan, this evening, and the players showed tremendous keenness in both the games.

That Indian Football is making rapid progress in Western India was clearly seen by the exhibition given this evening.

In the first match this evening the Young Goans "B" beat Assonara "A" by two goals to nil, while in the second game the Goan Blues "A" beat the Mazagonian Recreation Club by three goals to nil.

Both games contained much in the way of excitement, especially the first game, which was closely contested. The Young Goans attacked with more method than their opponents and shot at every possible opportunity. Scoring two goals in the first half through E. Pereira and Florian Pereira, the Young Goans led by this margin at the interval. The second half was a grim struggle and neither side found it possible to score.

GOAN BLUES WIN

In the second game the Goan Blues "A", playing good football, always had the measure of the Mazagonian Recreation Club and were worthy winners.

From the manner in which they attacked, it was obvious that they had trained assidunously and they should prove a hard side to beat. Dass, A. Pinto and G. Fernandes scored for the Goan Blues, who led at the interval by two goals to nil.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1941.

INDUSTRIALISATION

The proceedings of the fourteenth annual session of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, held at Delhi during the week-end, but faintly indicate the dissatisfaction in the minds of Indian businessmen at the apathy of the Government of India towards industrialisation in the country. War conditions have made it imperatively necessary for India to manufacture a number of things here to meet her general needs as also the needs of her defence. But while Government are making good use of Indian resources to supply immediate war needs, they have not paid adequate attention to those industries which help, directly or indirectly, the permanent defence interests of the country. And they have been less mindful of the claims of industries in general, apart from pressing war needs. If Government had more foresight and had listened to the persistent requests of the people for the creation of an Indian Mercantile Marine, the shortage of tonnage which, as pointed out by Mr. Amritlal Oza, President of the Delhi Conference, has been one of the main causes of blocking up of large quantities of exportable goods even for the permissible markets, could well have been avoided, and the Indian primary producer would have been able to secure an appreciably higher price for his goods. Rather late in the day Government have realised the need for doing something for aircraft and shipbuilding, but it is not much they are doing for either and they are doing nothing for the automobile and many other promising industries. Yet, as Sir M. Visvesvaraya pointed out the other day, "our failure to take advantage of the present opportunity to give a fillip to industry will mean the tragic waste of a chance which occurs only once in several generations".

Sound Suggestion

The main resolution of the Conference, while noting Government's vague promises about protection to industries needed for the prosecution of the war, demands "that more specific and definite lines of policy of protection and encouragement should be laid down not only in regard to industries which are essential for war purposes but also in regard to such other industries as have been established to meet the needs and requirements of the people of the country, particularly owing to the diminution in foreign imports." As regards the conditions for State support the resolution states that Government "should not be rigidly bound to the criteria for grant of protection laid down by the Indian Fiscal Commission nearly twenty years ago, while the machinery for investigating and determining the claims for protection should not be so cumbersome or dilatory as hitherto." A new Commission may well be appointed to consider the whole question of promoting Indian industries, large and small, the claims of the cottage industries which must necessarily affect the welfare of the bulk of the country's population, the methods of protection and the means of duly co-ordinating the efforts of all concerned. It is a sound suggestion made by the President that a small body composed of eminent Indian industrialists and Indian public men should be constituted into an Industrial Reconstruction Council to undertake investigations with regard to industrial reconstruction in the post-war period.

A Mild Resolution

Complicated as is this subject of planning industries, it should not be very difficult for Government to formulate a sound plan with the help of the work already achieved by the National Planning Committee, provided they appoint a thoroughly representative committee for the purpose. But the crucial question is whether Government will actually carry out the recommendations of the Committee. That brings one to the fundamental point that there can be no economic salvation for the country unless it is free from foreign domination. It is because of this domination that Mr. Ozha has reason to complain that "Government have done nothing to take the representatives of the Indian public and the commercial community into confidence in regard to their war efforts and defence policy." More bitterly he added: "This has created a feeling that while Britain wants India to help her in her hour of need, she is not herself prepared to reciprocate by any tangible action." That is always the trouble with foreign domination. As an English philosopher remarks "no nation is good enough to rule another." The Conference has adopted a mild resolution urging the solution of the present deadlock by responding to the demand for the establishment of a National Government. The mildness of the resolution will not matter much if its substance is accepted by the Government betimes. Else the present struggle will doubtless be a serious and long-drawn affair and businessmen, in common with others, will have to play a sterner part in the struggle for that truly National Government which they desire and need.

Hitler And Turkey

We have suggested elsewhere that the resistance of Yugo-Slavia to Germany is all but over. How will this important success of his affect Herr Hitler's main plan in the Balkans? Signor Mussolini's army in Albania is being continuously hammered by the Greeks. Its capacity for taking knocks is fast disappearing. And unless it brings off a miracle, which does not seem likely, the Fascist forces are going to collapse soon. Herr Hitler must, therefore, move sooner. He cannot march through Yugo-Slavia—yet. But he has secured an easy route to Greece for his supplies if not for his soldiers. His main military thrust must, therefore, come from Bulgaria. But there are two factors which he will probably have to consider before invading Greece. They are Britain and Turkey. There are reports in America of the massing in Salonika of no less than 200,000 British troops. This—if it is at all true—is a pleasant surprise. But Herr Hitler may regard it as inevitable and unavoidable.

Turkey, however, is in a different category. To provoke Turkey would mean taking on an additional and a rather tough and difficult enemy. Herr Hitler knows this, but what he does not know is how Turkey will react to an invasion of Greece. The Turks have made no official and specific announcement as to their attitude in that event. But the general impression that has been unofficially conveyed is that they may fight—Russia permitting. The atmosphere of Ankara is thick with reports of a favourable attitude on the part of Russia. Indeed, one of them actually forecast a statement from Moscow that the Soviet Government "will do nothing to embarrass Turkey should Ankara's relations with any third Power deteriorate suddenly." We do not know how far such optmism is justified. But if such a statement is actually made, then it is Herr Hitler who will be badly embarrassed not only in respect of his plans for invading Greece and Turkey but also in that of his relations with the Soviet. It is because of this latter possibility that we doubt if the Russians will make the expected announcement. In any case Turkey must, we believe, be a major factor in the Fuhrer's calculations.

Lease And Lend Act

Its Economic Significance

(By OSWALD DUTCH)

The economic significance of the Lease and Lend Act outweighs its political and moral implications, for it will strengthen Britain's balance of payment, relieve the British Budget and ease the pressure on the labour market.

It will facilitate the transition from war to post-war economy when the war is over.

America will supply arms, munitions, planes and ships to the value of 1,300 million dollars direct from actual stocks of the U. S. A. Fighting Services. President Roosevelt is able to demand from Congress additional credits. It is reported from Washington that the President will shortly ask for a credit of 7,000 million dollars for this purpose. No limits to these credits or shipments are announced. Britain therefore, knows she will receive from the United States everything they can send in the way of material.

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American aid will comprise not only war materials of all kinds but also raw materials and half-finished goods and, according to the latest amendment made by the Senate, agricultural products. As America will also arrange to transport these vast supplies, it is likely that certain shipping measures will be taken, bringing further relief to Britain.

From now on, no more dollars will have to be paid for American imports. The cash and carry clause has been finally shelved so that the strain on the foreign exchange market has relaxed.

The sum Britain has to pay to other non-sterling countries outside the U. S. A. is comparatively insignificant. As there will be a considerable saving in foreign exchange for Britain's balance of payments, she will be able to increase her purchase of raw materials from other countries overseas.

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American supplies to be repaid in kind after the war will mean a saving for the British Budget of at least £2,000,000 per day. Thus, the present level of expenditure—some £11,000,000 to £12,000,000 daily—can be maintained without increase, while the British Budget can operate within that range.

The greatest relief which the Lease and Lend Act affords will be felt in the British labour market. When England receives annually from the United States war material valued at many hundreds of millions of pounds it will be possible to release hundreds of thousands of workers for the Services.

Last week there was a contraction in non-essential industry. By merging factories and pooling labour among a smaller number of larger factories, a great number of workers in non-essential industries will be released for war industries. It is evident that Government intend to concentrate non-essential industry as quickly as possible. If, therefore, factories cannot be merged soon enough voluntarily, they may have to submit to arbitrary measures.

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On March 9 Mr. Ernest Bevin announced that the Admiralty had taken over control of the ship-building industry. At any time it can detail workers for transfer from one shipyard to another, so that certain jobs may be speeded up and the peak reached in ship-building. At the same time, an appeal was made for 100,000 women volunteers for work mainly in shell-filling factories.

By now, one can almost speak of the liquidation of unemployment in England, so far as able-bodied workers are concerned. Almost half the skilled workers in England who have not joined the Services to-day are employed in war industries. After the war, American shipments will be paid back in kind. Thus, the task of transferring millions of workers back to peacetime work will be facilitated.

After the war, some workers can be employed in repairing and replacing damaged American goods. Others can be brought back to non-essential industry now being merged. Thus, one of the chief problems of peace already has been anticipated.

NAVAL DEVELOPMENTS DURING 1940

Twelve New British Cruisers

The naval correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

Twelve new cruisers were completed for the British Navy during 1940—five of them of the Fiji class of 8,000 tons each carrying twelve six-inch guns and seven of them of the Dido class of 5,450 tons each and reputed to be armed with ten guns of a new type of 5.25-inch calibre.

This interesting information is passed for publication in the new issue of "Jane's Fighting Ships" The addition of these ships has been a considerable relief to our sea patrols for we started the war desperately short of cruisers owing to the long and continued restriction on new building due to the Washington and London naval limitation agreements.

We may also mention publicly that a group of 20 new destroyers have been added to the fleet since the war began. They were only laid down in the summer of 1938 and were completed within 18 months—a remarkable feat by the various firms of shipbuilders to whom the contracts were allotted under peace conditions. Two of these ships have been mentioned by name in recent Admiralty bulletins, being concerned in the shooting down of enemy aircraft. These are the "Exmor" and the "Holderness". All the 20 ships are named after famous hunts.

When the boats were put into programme laid before Parliament in the spring of 1939 they were described as escort vessels, but they have proved to be small destroyers of 904 tons displacement. This is half the size of our recent craft but all the destroyers that bore the burden day and night at Jutland were also 900-ton craft and many naval men have advocated a return to this displacement as being ample for its purpose.

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Important news of naval developments on the other side of the world is also disclosed in "Fighting Ships".

Persistent rumours about a new type of commerce raider for the Japanese Navy have crystallised, though the exactitude of the information cannot yet be guaranteed. There are apparently four vessels building in Japanese yards rather larger than a pocket battleship but considerably smaller than the existing battle cruisers. The displacement is put between 12,000 and 15,000 tons which is about the size at which we formerly designed our armoured cruisers. They are to mount on six 12-inch guns each, probably in two turrets with three guns to a turret. This is a great advance on anything carried as armament by the old armoured cruisers. The names of the three ships are given as "Kadekuru" "Kasino" and "Hachijo", but the first is doubtful.

This information has been speedily followed by an important disclosure in the United States. A brief note in the report of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives shows that the United States Navy is building six battle cruisers. These are the answer to Japanese construction. No details of the American design have been released officially, but Washington sources suggest that they will be of 20,000 tons displacement and will carry a battery of 14-inch guns.

Mention of 12-inch guns for a Japanese ship is curious. None of the recognised tabulations of our national artillery shows such a calibre as in use in Japan. She has hitherto armed her capital ships with 14-inch and (in two cases) 16-inch guns. The saving in weight between a 12-inch and a 14-inch battery would be about 240 tons for each ship and approximately the same weight would be saved in magazines owing to the difference in weight of shells. That is an important factor when displacement is restricted. We evolved a new 14-inch piece which is mounted on the "King George V" class battleship in order to save weight when the limit for battleship was internationally fixed at 35,000 tons and it is possible that Japanese artillery experts have experimented to the same end for their new design.

Auchinleck

By D. F. KARAKA

To be made Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India was long regarded in this country as a mere ceremonial honour. We heard of their appointment through the columns of the press and through Who's Who and Debrett we learnt of their nobility of parentage and their large estates. Later, we saw pictures of their arrival at New Delhi where they inspected the Guard of Honour. Then they faded out till it was time for them to retire. Only now and again when they came to present the Army Budget we saw the sorry spectacle of Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Kunzru making mince-meat out of the old soldiers once every year on the floor of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

So it was with Rawlinson, Chetwode, Cassel and the whole lot of Commander-in-Chiefs of India, who have left their names behind only in Thacker's Indian Directory. They moved about this country oblivious of public opinion or of what it thought and said, and they cared little for the cuts and the amendments moved time and again as a mark of protest to their army policy. Auchinleck's appointment, one hopes, means a change of policy on the part of His Majesty's Government and that he marks a break from the tradition for which his predecessors stood.

* * * *

Here is a man, every inch a soldier, tall, rugged, simple, unobtrusive in speech and manner, unassuming. He seems to have realized that the post he occupies in this country demands of him courtesy, understanding and, above all, sympathy for the people of whom he is to demand help in the shape of men, money, munitions if this war effort is to be anything like what it should be. He has realized that sitting in an arm-chair at New Delhi and appearing in the Social and Personal columns of Anglo-Indian papers is not the prime function of a Commander-in-Chief. We have seen him since he took charge of his office dash across the face of this country, collecting opinions, information and assembling all this to some purpose. Already he has inspected the steel works at Jamshedpur, talked to many Indian leaders, assured us that our voice will not be uttered in vain and that in his regime at least some respect will be paid to what we think and feel and say about the Army in India. It is needless to say that by his conduct he has made a profound impression in this country and those who have followed his career so far have reason to believe that a new era in Army policy has already been ushered in. His broadcast from Delhi was also so different from anything we had learnt to expect from Army Chiefs, that we are slightly bewildered with what we have seen and heard.

* * * *

Auchinleck, one hopes, is the type of General and the type of soldier that will lead Britain to its ultimate victory and that will justify that democracy has not fought in vain. Like Churchill, he is a product of the war, a man who lives in the present, a man who does not belittle his opponent, but at the same time who has faith and courage in himself. His power of organisation, his remarkable work in England after Dunkirk, mark him out as a soldier, who has some knowledge of human nature, of the men whom he is called on to lead. He seems to have studied not only military strategy but also human psychology. One only hopes that the promise he has shown so early in his career will not be left unfulfilled during his tenure of office.

Among the ideas he may consider is the suggestion of sending out young Indian journalists to be present during the course of the war at fronts where the war is actually being fought and of allowing these young men to tell the people of this country a first hand story of this great battle for freedom of which we know but little. The story of this war is a human document and it is possible that the Indian journalist may do for Britain and its cause, what the speeches of a whole heap of Government Officials have failed to do.

Indian leaders, such as are left outside His Majesty's prisons, have already told the Commander-in-Chief what he should

(Continued on page 8, Col. 7)

Frankly Speaking

American Assistance

Congressional opposition by American isolationists died after the passage of the Lease and Lend Act. And we do not think they will seriously contest President Roosevelt's demand for 7,000 million dollars under the Act, which is now before the Senate. The Senate is certain to grant the demand within this week, after which the way will be clear for all aid to Britain. Much importance is naturally attached to Britain's immediate need for merchantships and we should not be surprised if 50 of them were to be placed at her disposal at once. But the Battle of the Atlantic raises the vital problem of their protection. In addition to a large number of small escort vessels which the U. S. A. will shortly make over to Britain there is a talk of the American Navy itself convoying supplies. We, however, doubt if this is going to be done at any rate at this early stage. President Roosevelt cannot take this risk unless he wants to court war. And he is shrewd enough not to court war because the American is not yet ready for it.

End Of A Deadlock

The long-drawn Berlin-Belgrade deadlock developed suddenly in a Yugo-Slav crisis during the week-end. Reports about its various aspects are, almost all of them, unofficial. But there is no denying the fact that the resistance of Yugo-Slav rulers has weakened to a point of virtual collapse. The Germans, shrewd tacticians, have offered compromise terms which, while not amounting to an immediate Bulgarisation of Yugo-Slavia, pave the way for it. Yugo-Slavia is not to be dragged into the New Order nor to be occupied militarily. But she is to allow the passage, unchecked and uncontrolled by her, of German war material and hospital trains through her territory. Acceptance of this unneutral position would, first, demoralise Yugo-Slavia psychologically. Thereafter further Nazi progress would be easy enough. Transport of war material and wounded would lead to the demand for the protection of the route by Nazi troops and aircraft, ending automatically in the eventual occupation of the whole country. The technique differs in detail but the ultimate objective is the same as in the case of Rumania or Bulgaria.

Yugo-Slavia Doomed

There are all sorts of reports suggesting growing opposition to capitulation to Germany. The very fact that the Cabinet is reported to have recommended acceptance of the German "compromise" proposals by a very small majority while a number of Ministers, including the Premier himself, remained neutral—it is also, perhaps, significant, that the War Minister actually stayed away from the fateful meeting—shows that the Yugo-Slav is very far, indeed, from being willingly favourable to the compromise. In fact, it does not like it. But the fact that so many of the Ministers were neutral also shows that the Yugo-Slav Government is too afraid to dare to stand up to the Nazis. It is this fact which justifies us in anticipating that the capitulation of Prince Paul to Herr Hitler, with the inevitable consequences to which we have referred, is a matter of days if not, indeed, of hours. It is true that public opinion is largely against such surrender. It may, perhaps, also be true that the army, too, is against it. But once the rot has begun, the Nazis know how to make it worse without allowing any opportunity of recovery. The Yugo-Slav rulers have openly confessed themselves to be—afraid. Their fear cannot be removed from within. There is only one country that can remove it from without—Russia. And, inspite of all the tendentious suggestions to the contrary, we believe that Russia will not do so. For, any encouragement given to Yugo-Slavia actually to overrule the Cabinet decision will now amount to an open Soviet challenge to Germany. That challenge the U.S.S.R. is not prepared to give.

National Week

With the approach of the National Week Gandhiji has, as usual, reminded the public of the need for celebrating the Week with intensive efforts in carrying out the constructive programme. He points out that during the last twenty years the programme has widened, more village industries having been added to Khadi, as also instruction in various kinds of craft-work. With many activities to be attended to, each Congressman can choose such of them as appeal to him most. But those that are chosen must be attended to earnestly. With far too many men the constructive programme is conspicuous more in words than in action. Little is being done to promote Hindu-Muslim unity. Nor is the removal of untouchability receiving the amount of attention it sorely needs. There is a regrettable tendency to leave this item to the Harijan Sevak Sanghs. Care should be taken to see that no item of the constructive programme is neglected.

Bad Example

In the course of the debate on the Finance Bill on Saturday the Finance Member said with regard to the tax on matches that, excluding the element of local taxation, he was prepared to guarantee that steps would be taken to see that the retail price of match boxes was one corresponding to one and a half pice per box. This assurance is certainly some check on the otherwise certain tendency of the enhanced duty. But there is also the tendency for the local bodies to follow the bad example of the Central Government in taxing necessaries of life like matches.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

ALLAHABAD, March 22.

It is understood Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has received a number of calls from England and America, including one from the Indian Conciliation Group in London, expressing appreciation and support for the resolution of the recent Bombay Political Conference over which he presided.

An appeal for funds for carrying on the work of the Conference is expected to be issued shortly.
—United Press.

* * * *

In view of the communal situation in Bengal, the Muslim League there has decided to promote communal harmony by cancelling the celebration of Pakistan Day.

Let us touch wood and welcome this dawn of commonsense.

* * * *

In the Central Assembly, Sir Raza Ali denounced the discriminatory conditions under which Indians were employed in European established tyre factories as "scandalous."

May we suggest to Sir Raza Ali to work for an Indian Pakistan in India?

* * * *

The Muslim League Party, we learn, gave up its neutral immobility and went into the "Noes" lobby in the division on the Finance Bill.

Which is clearly a compliment to the Congress Party's absence.

* * * *

Sir Reginald Maxwell has now announced that Mr. Garg of Ajmer had been placed in the "C" class owing to a "bona-fide error" and that the Chief Commissioner has revised his order and placed Mr Garg in "A" class.

So far so good.

But could'nt Sir Reginald do something to himself and his Chief Commissioner of Ajmer through—er—some "bona-fide error"?

* * * *

The Indian Medical Council has referred to its Executive Committee the question of reciprocity with Japan with a view to obtaining further details regarding the standard of education there.

Do they still need to make enquiries? Can there be any doubt now that the standard of education in Japan is the highest in East Asia and the third highest in the world?

* * * *

It is reported in Ankara, that Moscow will shortly make a statement giving important assurances to Turkey.

Let us hope, it does not take the form of a Moscow Radio statement that the Ankara report is "not in accordance with facts."

* * * *

Reuter reports from Moscow that Red Army manoeuvres are taking place in Siberia and at Kiev (in the Ukraine).

We, however, prefer to sympathise with the wishful thinkers.

* * * *

Sir John Dill and Sir Archibald Wavell have sent their congratulations to General Papagos, says an Athens report.

Must they goad Il Duce into throwing more Italians into the fire?

It is inhuman.

CARRY CONGRESS MESSAGE FROM DOOR TO DOOR

B. P. C. C. President's Call For A Spinning Club In Every Street In The City

A large gathering was present at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga, on Sunday morning and over a dozen charkhas were plying when Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee declared open a Spinning Club under the joint auspices of the B. P. C. C. and the "F" Ward District Congress Committee.

Mr. Krishnaswami in requesting Mr. Desai to declare the Club open referred to the existence of a large number of spinners in the locality and said that spinning sections in some organisations were already active.

Mr. Desai said that it should be the ambition of everyone to carry the message of the Charkha and Khadi to every door and have spinning club started in every street in the City. It was necessary that all those who were engaged in spinning should be brought under one central organisation and it was with that end in view that the B. P. C. C. had formed the Khadi and Village Industries Board.

NEED FOR VOLUNTEERS

The Congress was now engaged in a mighty struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. And they all knew how much importance Gandhiji attached to the constructive programme. The Congress needed volunteers to carry the message of that programme and to explain the Congress policy to every door. The country was passing through a critical stage and every Indian had his or her share of work to do. At such a time it was necessary that all should sink their differences and unite in the execution of the command of their leder, Mahatma Gandhi. He hoped that the work that they were starting on that day would contribute to the success of the Congress programme and through unremitting endeavours they in Bombay would be able to give a good account of themselves.

Mr. Ambaram Talakchand and Mr. Ramachandran also spoke.

Mr. Desai then joined the group of spinners and spun for some time.

AT SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

The opening ceremony of the Club being over, Mr. Desai visited the South Indian Association where the weekly non-stop sacrificial spinning was in progress. Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer and other members of the Managing Committee of the Association welcomed him. Mr. Desai was assured of all co-operation of the spinners in the activities of the Spinning Club.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE

How Its Evolution Should Be Helped

A Hindustan elocution competition was held at the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition on Sunday morning. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided and Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt and Prof. Nadvi acted as judges Sarlabehn Betai and Rashmibehn Desai were awarded first and second prizes and the authorities of the Exhibition announced that consolation prizes would be awarded to the remaining competitors.

LANGUAGE AND NATIONALITY.

Mr. Brelvi in addressing the gathering said that while identity of religion and race was not essential for a common nationality there could not be a nation without a common language. He pointed how from the days of Muslim rulers efforts had been made to evolve a national language. Until a few decades ago Urdu bade fair to become such a language. In its original form there was hardly any difference between it and Hindi and in the normal course of development they would have become one language. Unfortunately about forty years ago certain communalists to serve their selfish ends, raised a Urdu-Hindi controversy by carrying on a false propaganda that Urdu was the language of Muslims and Hindi was the language of the Hindus. The truth, however, was that both Hindus and Muslims had jointly contributed the evolution of the two languages. Urdu was as much the product of Hindus as of Muslims while many Muslim writers had enriched Hindi language and literature. The result of this false propaganda was a growing tendency among speakers and writers of Urdu to use more Arabic and Persian words and among speakers and writers of Hindi to introduce more and more Sanskrit words in that language. The Congress anxious to help the evolution of a common national language, sought to check this tendency and decided that the national language of the country should be Hindustani, that is, the language spoken and understood by the masses of Northern India and that it should be written in both Nagri and Persian scripts.

DUTY OF CONGRESSMEN.

It was the duty of those who believed in Hindu-Muslim unity, especially of Congressmen, to see that resolution of the Congress was honestly carried into effect. Hindustani should not be identified with the Urdu or Hindi as it was spoken and written to-day. Unfortunately not a few Congressmen, often through ignorance, identified Hindustani with Hindi and sought to import more and more Sanskrit words in it with the result that misunderstandings and suspicions were created in the minds of Muslims. The Hindustani language could develop as a National language only if those who spoke or wrote it constantly bore it in mind that it was a language to be spoken and written by both Hindus and Muslims and also by other communities.

Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt appealed to the audience to carry into effect the Congress resolution about Hindustani.

APPEAL TO HINDUS.

Prof. Nadvi said that Hindu-Muslim unity could be most effectively promoted by the evolution of Hindustani in such a manner that it could be readily accepted as a national language by Muslims as well as Hindus. He pointed out how the original name of what is now known as Urdu language was Hindustani. He pointed that the Muslim rulers first conceived the idea of a national language and he traced the contribution made by Muslims to the establishment of such a national language. He appealed to the majority community to respond to the efforts made by Muslims in the same way in which their predecessors did decades ago so that by their joint efforts a truly national language could be evolved. He trusted they would not mar this evolution by seeking to Sanskritize Hindustani and thus make them feel that their object was to suppress Urdu. He trusted that all their bulletins and the like would be published in both the Nagri and Urdu scripts.

A WEEK OF 18 DAYS!

How Peshawar Congress Will Hold National Celebrations

PESHAWAR, March 22.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Peshawar Congress Committee held under the presidentship of Hakim Abdul Jalil Nadvi, decided to extend the activities connected with "National Week" this year over a period of eighteen days commencing from April 6.

During these days, public meetings will be held in the various wards of the city and the cantonments explaining the Congress attitude to the people and exhorting them to work for national unity and devote more time to constructive work.

The concluding day of this programme, April 23, will be celebrated as "Martyrs Day" commemorating the sacrifices of those who fell in the firing in Kissakhani Bazar here on April 23, 1930.—A. P.

ROLLICKING REVELS

Mrs. Sabawala has to be congratulated on the amazing success of her Carnival at the Cooperage Maidan. The idea of having special tickets for soldiers made it possible for many people to entertain the troops and to help to add to the success of this function. The sideshows provided a great deal of enjoyment and the band played till a late hour of night for those who kept the dance-floor full. The amount collected is not yet ascertained but there is reason to believe it will be a substantial sum.

An American Wedding

The marriage was celebrated on Saturday at "Silverene", Worli Sea Face, between Miss Frances Homes Halsled, daughter of Mr. Moor Halsled Junior (Managing Director of General Motors Ltd.), and Mr. Robert P. Rye of Caltex Ltd.

Bright Star Of Muslim World

Glowing Tributes At Bombay Meeting To Many-Sided Genius Of Sir M. Shah Sulaiman

Glowing tributes to the memory of the late Sir Mahomed Shah Sulaiman, were paid by speakers at a public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay, held in the hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School on Sunday evening, with Prince Aly Khan in the chair.

Glowing Tributes

Prince Aly Khan said that Sir Shah Sulaimen was the embodiment of all that is best in Muslim culture and civilization; the Hon. Mr. Justice Somjee said that his demise was a grave loss to the Muslim community; Mrs. Shafi Tyabji said that it was a loss not only to the Muslims but also to the whole of India; Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee called him one of the greatest Indians who had ever lived and Mr. Rafiuddin Munshi said that his death was not only a loss to India but to the whole of the world.

The meeting which was organised under the joint auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Young Men's Muslim Association, the Islamic Research Association, the Muslim Students' Union, Dairatul-Adab and the Bombay Presidency Aligarh Old Boys' Association commenced with the reading of "Fateha" by Maulvi Qari Mahomed Husain.

GREAT LOSS

Mr. Osman Sobani in proposing Prince Aly Khan to the chair referred to the great loss that the Muslim community had incurred in recent years by passing away of its leading lights such as Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Mohamadali, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Irfan, Sir Syed Ross Masood and, last but not least, Sir Shah Sulaiman. He hoped that young men would be forthcoming who would in a measure fill their places. Considering the relations of the Aga Khan with the Aligarh University he thought it but meet that Prince Aly Khan should preside over the meeting.

He was seconded by Dr. Mohomed Ibrahim Khatkhatay.

VERSATILE TALENTS

Prince Aly Khan in the course of his speech said that Dr. Sir Shah Sulaiman, whose untimely death they were mourning was a great and distinguished Mussalman. After referring to the close connection of Sir Shah Sulaiman with his father, H. H. the Aga Khan and with the Aligarh University, Prince Aly Khan said:—"Of Sir Shah Sulaiman it may be truly said that he touched nothing which he did not adorn. His talents were versatile. In the profession of Law he distinguished himself early not merely as an eminent lawyer but as a great jurist and judge. I doubt if there are many men in India, and for that matter in the Empire who can rival Sir Shah Sulaiman's record as a judge, for he was only 36 when his great abilities were recognised by his elevation to the Bench. In 1932 Sir Shah Sulaiman achieved the rare distinction of being the first permanent Indian Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court and four years ago he was appointed to the Federal Court as one of its first two Indian judges. I cannot presume to pass judgment on his legal talents, but from those in a position to know I learn that his distinguished qualities as a judge were an uncanny quickness of grasp, a fine clarity of mind and a gift of detachment which many regard as the most important attribute of a judge.

FASTIDIOUS LOVE FOR TRUTH

"This detachment of mind rose primarily I think from his scholastic bent. Sir Shah Sulaiman was essentially a scholar. He had the scholar's love for learning, the scholar's patience and tolerance, the scholar's breadth of outlook and also that fastidious love for truth. It was this last quality which mainly inspired his scientific studies, particularly in the realm of mathematics, that science of exactitude, which owes so much to Muslim scholars and savants. In the course of his researches, Sir Shah Sulaiman had devised a theory of relativity which modified in some important respects the original theory of Dr. Einstein. Scientific authorities, I believe, have yet to pass their final verdict on Sir Shah Sulaiman's conclusions, but the wide attention they attracted when they were first propounded, is eloquent of the respect which Sir Shah Sulaiman commanded in the world of Science.

ALIGARH'S LOSS.

"To this love for learning, and scholarship may also be traced Sir Shah Sulaiman's devotion to the cause of Muslim education. To our great Muslim University of Aligarh, he devoted some of the best years of his life, and I do not exaggerate when I say that Aligarh gained much by this rich and fruitful association. As its Vice-Chancellor, he strove to serve it to the best of his ability, and in him Aligarh loses one of its greatest and most devoted sons."

In conclusion Prince Aly Khan said:—"Sir Shah Sulaiman was the embodiment of all that is best in our Muslim culture and civilisation. He typified the real, cultured Muslim gentleman. To all of us young and old, his life, well and nobly lived, is an inspiration and an example. We can best honour his memory by striving as he did throughout his all to brief life, selflessly to serve humanity and our fellow-men."

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Somjee moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay places on record the deep sense of sorrow on the premature death of Sir Shah Mohomed Sulaiman, who was an eminent jurist, distinguished scholar and a mathematician of international repute. In the late Sir Shah Mohomed, the Muslims of India have lost a patron of Muslim learning and culture, who devoted all his life to the service of the Muslim Community, particularly to the Muslim University as its Vice-Chancellor. We, the Muslims of Bombay offer our deepest condolence to Lady Sulaiman and the member of the family of the deceased and pray that eternal peace may be bestowed upon his soul."

Mr. Justice Somjee in moving the resolution said that Sir Shah Sulaiman's decisions were so fair and just that he won the esteem, affection and confidence of the legal profession as also of the members of the public. He was one of the greatest judges this country had produced.

Not only was he a great judge but a genuine scholar of mathematics and higher science with an international reputation. Every advanced country could be proud of man like Sir Shah Sulaiman.

Sir Shah Sulaiman was a great Muslim in his private life. His work for Muslim education had put the whole community under a debt of obligation which could best be repaid by helping and furthering in every way the work of Muslim educational institutions.

Mr. Haji Ahmed Mohamed Agboatwala seconded the resolution.

Mrs. Khadija Shaffi Tyebji supporting the resolution on behalf of the Muslim women of Bombay read verses composed by her in honour of him.

Mr. Rafiuddin Munshi supporting the resolution on behalf of the Anjuman Islam recalled his associations with him during the period when Sir Shah Sulaiman was the president of the Muslim Association in Cambridge in 1911.

MANY-SIDED GENIUS

Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee supporting the resolution on behalf of the Islamic Research Association dealt with his many-sided life. Sir Shah Sulaiman, he said was three distinct geniuses rolled into one and referred to his career as a lawyer and jurist, his patient investigations into mathematics and physics and his qualities as a literary critic of the highest class.

Mr. A. A. Jasdanwalla said that Sir Shah Sulaiman's entire life was a practical demonstration of Islamic culture.

The resolution was passed all standing.

Syed Murtaza Ali Khan, in moving a resolution requesting the president to forward the condolence resolution to Lady Shah Sulaiman, added his tribute to Sir Shah Sulaiman, who he said was like a bright star to the whole Muslim world. Mr. Salim Merchant, seconding the resolution which was passed unanimously, said that Sir Shah Sulaiman was an example and an inspiration to the youths of the country.

Mr. M. K. Azad, convener of the meeting proposed a vote of thanks to Prince Aly Khan which was passed after being duly seconded by Mr. M. M. Killedar.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. S. A. Brelvi had sent letters to Mr. Azad greatly regretting their inability to be present on the occasion.

New Order For Bengal Press

"Submit News Items And Comments To Press Adviser First"

CALCUTTA, March 23.

Certain restrictions have been imposed on the publication of news, comments, etc. relating to the present communal disturbances in the province by a Bengal Government order issued under the Defence of India Rules to-day.

The order states that such news, comments, etc. before being published in any newspaper in Bengal are to be submitted to the press advisers. The publication of Government orders and communiques and news circulated by news agencies are, however, exempted from the operation of this order.—

Government's Anxiety

The anxiety of the Government of Bengal to check further deterioration of the situation affecting communal relation in the province is expressed in an official Communique issued this evening.

The Communique states that the Government have noted with regret that the recent events at Dacca and a few other places have interfered with the communal concord which had hitherto been prevailing throughout the province. They are, therefore, anxious that the situation should not further deteriorate and to this end they are of opinion that it is most desirable that no meeting should be held to put forward the views of any particular community since at this juncture, such meetings may, often inadvertently, be the cause of accentuating communal discord.

The Communique adds that the Government of Bengal have noted with satisfaction that the Muslim League have volunteered to cooperate with them in the maintenance of public tranquillity and the encouragement of communal harmony by cancelling the arrangement made for Pakistan meetings on March 23, and they earnestly hope that all communities will similarly co-operate.—A. P.

FATE OF CONGRESS PARTY'S CUT MOTION

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The budget demands of the Bengal Government for Rs. 22,29,000 for Administration of Justice were voted by the Bengal Assembly this morning.

The Congress Party moved a cut motion in order to emphasise the necessity of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

Opposing the motion, Nawab Musharraf Hussain, Judicial Minister said that complete separation of the Judiciary from the Executive was not a practical proposition.

The motion was rejected without a division.

Two other cut motions were moved on behalf of the Congress and the Krishak Praja Parties to emphasise the desirability of introducing complete Prohibition in the Province.

Opposing the motions, the Excise Minister, Mr. P. D. Raikut, said that in the present circumstances complete prohibition was not feasible on various grounds. He, however, reiterated Government's policy of gradual enforcement of total Prohibition throughout the Province.

Both the cut motions were voted upon together and rejected by 74 votes to 31.—A. P.

STUDENTS TO FORM UNITY SQUAD

Sarat Bose's Suggestion To Restore Peace In Dacca

DACCA, March 23.

Although there has been considerable improvement in the situation, reports of stray assault and stabbing still continue to be received from different localities.

Shops and other business concerns still remain closed.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose met the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca this morning and held a discussion with him for about an hour. Prior to his departure for Calcutta this afternoon, Mr. Bose visited the hospital, and had a talk with Mr. J. R. Blair, Divisional Commissioner, on the phone. He suggested to Mr. Blair that Hindu and Muslim students should form a joint squad and patrol the affected areas in the city.—A. P.

The United Provinces Government sanctioned to-day the enforcement of Muslim Waqfs Act 1936.

Pakistan Demand Is Not To Embarrass Hindus

But Muslims Suspect Congress Wants Freedom Only Under British, Says City Baronet

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Reiterating the Lahore resolution of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League that the Muslims of India constituted a separate nation, and hence required a separate homeland of their own, Sir Currimbhoy who presided over a Pakistan Day meeting at Dongri said that the Muslims of India were prepared to make any sacrifices to achieve "Pakistan."

LAHORE RESOLUTION

In explaining the Lahore resolution the baronet said that it rejected the idea of Federation as unsuitable and unworkable; it stated that Muslim India would not be satisfied unless the whole constitutional plan was reconsidered "de novo", and no constitution would be acceptable to them unless it was framed with their approval and consent; it affirmed that the only constitutional plan acceptable to the Muslims was that geographically contiguous units should be so demarcated that the areas in which the Muslims were in a majority should be grouped to constitute "Independent States", in which the component units would be autonomous and sovereign.

By language, religion and custom the Muslims, the speaker said formed a nation by themselves. Hence it was they were demanding Pakistan or a national homeland for themselves. He was sure that the Muslims were quite capable of ruling themselves for even in India they were ruling at one time.

It was his humble request that the Hindus would accede to their united demand by peaceful means for the Muslims were determined to achieve it at all cost.

MUSLIMS SUSPECT CONGRESS

The demand for Pakistan was not intended to embarrass the Hindus. It was only a desire that the Muslims might live with self-respect and develop their culture. The Muslims suspected that the Congress wanted freedom only under the aegis of the British Government, for so they could continue to rule the Muslims.

"The Muslims of India are prepared to fight for the freedom of India—but what share do we get in such freedom?" he asked in conclusion.

AT DONGRI

Under the auspices of the Muslim Youths' Majlis a public meeting was held on Sunday morning at the Habib High School hall, Dongri to celebrate Pakistan Day. Mr. A. A. Thariani presided.

Messrs. Mahuvawalla, Salamatulla and Begmahamad, M.L.A., spoke.

The president speaking finally said that a compromising position could be brought about between Hindus and Muslims if the other party and the Government agreed to the establishment of Pakistan.

VICHY FORCED TO RESTRICT DEPARTURES FOR COLONIES

Anti-Nazi Leaflets And Inscriptions In Austria

LONDON, March 18.

The Geneva correspondent of the "Daily Express" cabled on March 17:

The Germans have forced the Vichy Government to restrict departures for the French colonies Special (and hard to get) permits are now needed.

Leaflets attacking the Nazi regime were distributed in Vienna before Goebbels' speech on the anniversary of the Austrian union with Germany. The leaflets said: "To-day must be celebrated as a day of mourning. The union with Germany brought us only misery and suffering. Even in the worst days in Austria conditions were never as bad as they are now. What may the future bring us?"

The police were kept busy collecting leaflets from the streets and many persons were arrested merely for picking up and reading them.

The same day read flags appeared in the Vienna squares and industrial towns throughout Austria. Inscriptions on the walls in "Long live the Communist revolution! Down with Germany! We want bread. We want peace."

Officials ordered working people to attend Dr. Goebbels' meetng "for their own good."

Germans Indulge In Sedatives

To Calm Nerves Shattered By Air Raids

LONDON, March 17.

The New York Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph cabled on March 14:

Messages from neutral sources in Berlin say that the extent to which the population is resorting to sedatives, to calm nerves shattered by the air raids, is causing considerable concern to the authorities.

Dr. Leonardo Conti, the Reich Health Leader, addressing the Congress of German Health Associations in Weimar, referred to the matter. He said he hoped there would soon be a decree making it possible to take proceedings against manufacturers of such "remedies."

Misue of morphine had been stamped out, he declared, but added "It is just as necessary to prevent the consumption of useless sedatives which, in he long run, is harmful."

That Australia is anxious to buy Indian cotton piecegoods is evident from the many enquiries that are being addressed by firms in that country to the Bengal Millowners Association.

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India Govt. Policy Under Fire

Indian Commerce Supports National Demand

IMMEDIATE STEPS TO END DEADLOCK URGED

Hostile Attitude To Shipping Condemned

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Imperative necessity to take immediate steps to end the present political deadlock by responding to the popular demand for the establishment of a National Government pending final settlement of the Constitutional problem was stressed by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce which concluded its session to-day.

Indian Shipping

The Federation further demanded that all necessary steps should be taken to develop Indian Ship-building industry through the transfer of a shipyard from the United Kingdom. The step-motherly attitude of the Government regarding Indian Merchant-Shipping came in for severe criticism.

Other Resolutions

Other resolutions dealt with the Eastern Group Council, Taxation of Incomes by Provincial Government, exports and import quotas and Surcharge of Railway Freights on food-grains and fodder were also passed by the Federation.

NATIONAL DEMAND

The resolution on the political deadlock which was moved from the Chair reads as follows:

"The Federation views with serious concern the unfortunate developments in the political sphere which have led to the break-down of the constitutional machinery in seven out of the eleven provinces of India.

"The Federation urges His Majesty's Government as well as the Viceroy on the imperative necessity of taking immediate steps to end the present constitutional deadlock by responding to the demand for the establishment of a National Government at the Centre, pending the final settlement of the wider constitutional problem."

ON SHIPPING

The Federation adopted the following resolution on shipping:—

"The Federation emphatically reiterates its opinion that national shipping is vitally essential to secure India's economic sufficiency and to serve as India's first line of supply and second line of defence, and that India should have without any further delay an efficient and fully developed mercantile marine owned, controlled and managed by her own nationals, adequate in strength to meet the requirements of the vast maritime trade of the country both coastal and overseas.

"Growing difficulties are now being experienced in India's import and export trade and almost complete disorganisation of its important passenger and cargo traffic has made it imperative that India should possess a large and powerful mercantile marine of her own.

"The Federation, therefore, deeply deplores that in spite of the declared and recognised responsibility of the Government of India for assisting India to build up such a mercantile marine the Government have not only not taken any effective steps to help national shipping in securing substantial participation in India's maritime trades nor have they formulated any policy or plan for redeeming their oft-repeated assurances but on the contrary have enforced measures under the present emergency that are practically operating as setbacks on India's shipping industry.

NO JUSTIFICATION

"The Federation can see no justification—

(1) for restricting the movements of and controlling rates of freights and passage fares charged by Indian ships on the Indian register while leaving British ships engaged in coastal trade and ships on the Indian register but practically owned by British interests absolutely free in these matters;

(2) for giving substantial financial help to ships on the Indian register but practically owned by British interests running in the Haj Line effectively driving away the ships of a national company from that important Indian overseas traffic,

(3) for requisitioning almost all small ships, most substantial portion of large Indian ships owned by Indian nationals while leaving a number of British ships on the British register free to carry on coastal trade;

and (4) for appointing non-Indians as Shipping Controller and as Indian Shipping Adviser and nominating only non-Indian firms as representatives of shipping on Advisory Committees.

SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRY

"The Federation regrets that the Government have not hitherto agreed to encourage actively a merchant ship-building industry in India as part of their war effort, and strongly urges them to take all necessary steps to encourage efforts for the establishment of a ship-building industry in India through the bodily transfer of a shipyard from the United Kingdom as well as by giving the same priorities as are given to war industries in respect of steel machinery, machine tools and technical personnel."

EASTERN GROUP WORK

Mr. G. L. Mehta (Calcutta), moved:—

"In the absence of any knowledge regarding the conclusions reached at the Eastern Group Conference, the Federation wishes to give expression to the anxiety entertained by the Indian commercial community with regard to their likely repercussions on the establishment and development of Indian industries and trusts that the programme laid down by the Conference would not in any way compromise or jeopardise India's economic interests

The Federation notes the establishment of the Eastern Group Council in India for co-ordinating of arrangements for production and supply of munitions and stores in various Empire countries east of Suez and wishes to impress strongly upon Government that such programme of co-ordination should not preclude India from establishing or developing any industries and particularly key and engineering industries in this country.

The Federation has to stress that in any programme of utilising India's resources and building up important industries, in pursuance of the programme laid down by the Eastern Group Council or the Roger Mission, Government should see that the capital, control and management of such enterprises remain in the hands of Indians. The Federation suggests that the representative of the Government of India on the Eastern Group Council should remain in active contact with representative Indian commercial opinion and should consult it from time to time in regard to the practical measures to be adopted in pursuance of the policy laid down by the Council.

INCOME-TAX ADMINISTRATION

Mr. J. J. Kapadia (Bombay) moved: "The Federation draws the attention of the Government of India to the growing feeling of dissatisfaction at the administrative practices adopted by the various income-tax authorities and urges the Government of India to issue necessary instructions in the matter so as to avoid hardship and harassment to the assessees."

The resolution was passed unanimously.

TAXES ON INCOME.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta Bombay, moved the following resolution which was passed:—

"The Federation is of opinion that as a consequence of the evolution of India's political structure on federal lines, it has now become essential to demarcate clearly the limits of Provincial and Central spheres of taxation, especially when both these authorities endeavour to levy taxation on the same income, e.g., the tax on income from immovable property at a fairly substantial rate in the provinces of Bombay and the Punjab. While recognising that the British Parliament is alive to this matter as announced by the amendment recently enacted to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Federation submits that the least that can be done by the Government of India, pending suitable action in this behalf, is to take steps to see that the amount of the provincial tax is allowed as a deduction while computing the income for taxes imposed by the Central Government."

The meeting took up the next resolution reading:

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

(A) In the opinion of the Federation, the considerations of economic warfare have been unduly stressed in administering the existing restrictions on export. Such restrictions on the export and import trade with non-sterling countries are not conducive to the development of new export markets for the produce of this country and require to be modified for the purpose.

(B) The Federation further invites the attention of the Government of India to the difficulties encountered by Indian merchants on account of the war-time restrictions on export trade and, in particular, wishes to point out complaints about:

(1) difficulties arising out of lack of shipping tonnage;

(2). Inequitable allotment of shipping space; (3). Administrative practice which prevents national interests in the trade getting their proper quota of the export business, and (4). Appointment of non-national agencies for purchases for, and on behalf of, His Majesty's Government.

(C). Having regard to the extension of import trade control to a variety of articles, the Federation urges the appointment of an Import Advisory Council, with subsidiary bodies at different ports, with a view to facilitate the discussions and mitigation of practical difficulties arising out of the day-to-day application of the control.

(D). The Federation strongly feels that, as a matter of general practice, contracts and commitments entered into before the institution of the control should be exempted from the provisions thereof and that the goods covered by such previous contracts should be allowed to be imported".

The resolution was passed unanimously.

FREIGHT ON DRUGS

Moved by Rajratna Seth B. D. Amin (Calcutta) and seconded by Dr. H. Ghosh (Calcutta) the meeting passed the following resolution:—

"The Federation invites attention of the Government of India to the fact that (a) the high freight charges levied by the railways on raw drugs at 4 R. R. and (b) the high duty levied by the Government on raw drugs imported into India, are proving greatly detrimental to the indigenous chemical and pharmaceutical industry in the country and tend to place it in an unfavourable position for competing with foreign products. The Federation, therefore, requests the Government of India, (a) to reduce freight charges on raw drugs by lowering their classification, as also by introducing telescopic scale of rates and (b) to abolish entirely the import duty on raw drugs according to the recommendations of the Drugs Enquiry Committee.

IMPORTANCE OF OILSEEDS

The Federation passed the two following resolutions moved from the chair:—

"Having regard to the growing importance of oilseeds as one of the chief cash crops of the country and the potentialities of development of industries depending upon them, the Federation is of the opinion that an independent Central organisation on the lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee should be set up for oilseeds also with a view to take full advantage of such a valuable crop produced in the country.

Further, the Federation earnestly requests that Government should utilise the establishment of such a central organisation to investigate on the various difficult problems that have arisen relating to the surplus stocks of oilseeds during the present war conditions and to adopt suitable measures with a view to give necessary relief to the primary producers.

The Federation views with apprehension the reference made by the Member for Railways to the possibility of the surcharge on railway freights being made applicable to food-grains and fodder and impresses on the Railway Board that the condition of the masses in general would be adversely affected if these exemptions are withdrawn."

By another resolution the Federation raised its annual subscription from Rs. 150 to 200. The Federation also decided to charge an admission fee from new member bodies of Rs. 500.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE CHAMBER

Indian National Committee Personnel

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The following were elected as office-bearers and members of the Committee of the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, for the year 1941-42:—

President—Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta; Vice-President—Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, (Calcutta): Honorary Treasurer Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Calcutta.

Members of the Committee:—Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Ahmedabad; Sir Shri Ram, New Delhi; Lala Padampat Singhania, Cawnpore; Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Bombay; Mr. N. L. Puri, Calcutta; Mr. A. L. Ojha, Calcutta; Mr. Debres Chandra Ghose, Jalpaiguri; Mr. S. P. Jain, Dalmianagar; Mr. Devipra-sad Khaitan, Calcutta; Dewan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliar, Coimbatore; Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Bombay; Mr. Keshavprasad Goenka, Calcutta; Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. Bombay; Lala Gurusharan Lal, Gaya; Kumararajah Muthiah Chettiar, Madras; Rao Bahadur Shivran G. Mohatta, Karachi; Mr. Satya Paul Virmani, Amritsar; Rao Sahib Hayavadana Rao, Bangalore.

The following members were co-opted on the Committee:—Mr. G. D. Birla, Calcutta; Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, Calcutta; Khan Bahadur Adam Haji Muhammad sait, Madras; Mr. S. M. Bashir, Cawnpore; Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah, Bombay; and Mr. A. D. Shroff, Bombay.—A. P.

The Government of Bengal have decided to bring the Bengal Shops and Establishment Act into force with effect from April 1 next.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

There seems to be some lack of understanding between the Director of Information of the Government of Bombay and the Public Relations Officer (Defence Department), for while an invitation was issued by the Director of Information to the Editors or their representatives, to an informal meeting with the Commander-in-Chief the representatives who appeared in answer to this invitation were rudely asked by that officer on arrival why they were there at all and he had the temerity to add that it was obviously a mistake.

One must bear in mind that the person from whom this rudeness comes was until sometime ago a member of the staff of an Anglo-Indian paper. It is no surprise to us who knew "Mr." Jehu, as he then was, to find that in his new office, where some of us of the press feel he is misplaced, he has not changed his spots.

The Director of Information will, if he doubts this expression of opinion, contact others invited to the Conference to meet the very amiable Commander-in-Chief and find out for himself what the rest of those present felt about the "courtesy" of the liaison officer. May one also add that the Indian Press is not in the habit of snooping round Government House unless expressly invited to do so. An investigation into the behaviour of the liaison officer concerned will be greatly appreciated by the members of the Indian Press.

At New Delhi—Sir H. P. Mody and Sir Cowasji Jehangir did not vote. History repeats itself.

It is the general opinion, though founded on a misconception that the Y.M.C.A. is only a place where young men play tennis and billiards. An "Associated Press" message from Calcutta, however, tells us of the work done by the institution for Indian troops now serving in Africa. In addition to organising tournaments for them, when they are not having a practice shot at the Duce's black shirt army, the Y.M.C.A. provide a library of Hindi and Urdu books. In many other ways all over the place the Y.M.C.A. have been making themselves useful They undertook to receive and dispatch recently mails which included 1,000 cables, 2,000 air-mail, letters 300 ordinary letters and 200 parcels. It is good and useful work this institution is doing.

NEW GERMAN WHISPERING CAMPAIGN

Prelude To Further Talks With Moscow?

LONDON, March 12.

The Diplomatic Correspondent of "The Times" writes:

An odd example of German propaganda comes from many capitals of Europe. Once again German officers and diplomatists are whispering "in the strictest confidence" that the Wehrmacht will invade Russia—some say in May, others in June, others before autumn. At the same time there is evidence that the Germans have increased the numbers of their divisions on the Eastern frontier

The Germans spread similar rumours in Austria when they were pressing Moscow to agree with them on "spheres of interest" in the Balkans. This fresh spate, which is not taken seriously in London, suggests that Germany is trying to prepare the ground for fresh talks with Moscow.

The propaganda can be most clearly traced in Finland, where the Germans are trying to spread many rash rumours. They are busy among he intelligentsia and the Finnish Socialists (who may be trusted to treat the rumours for what they are worth) and they are even suggesting that Hitler is making "important proposals" to Finland. The reason for Germany's awakened interest in Finland is probably not far to seek—the products of the nickel mines.

AUCHINLECK

(Continued from Page 6.)

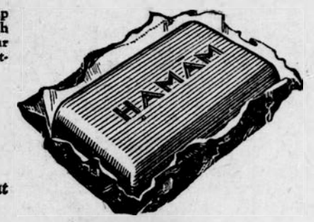
do in order to make the war effort in India a real Indian effort. The matter rests with him now and if he really has the guts to do something worth while in this country, he will prove he is as much a man of great deeds as he has been a man of great words.

ABOUT BATHS

Each morning throughout the great land of India, you will see the women bathing by the well. The cool well water, and the fragrant lather of Hamam Soap, make a perfect bath. Whether at the well-side or the river-side or in the home, the ritual of the bath brings health, gladness and refreshment every day.

One point all bathers agree on

Hamam is the ideal soap for your daily bath. Its rich fragrant lather leaves your skin clean, cool and sweet-smelling.



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to ease agonising STOMACH PAIN

The sufferings of this poor Indigestion martyr were beyond belief! "I obtained no relief whatever except when I was given morphia to ease the awful pain. I must have been near to madness with agony," writes Mr. H. C. But relief was at hand. "Then I tried Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. After three or four doses I felt a change and slept soundly without drugs. I kept on with it, and improved continuously. My appetite came back and I amazed everyone who knew how ill I had been."

And every stomach sufferer who tries Maclean Brand Stomach Powder has the same story to tell. **One spoonful will stop stomach pain**—instantly—because Maclean Brand Stomach Powder alkalizes burning stomach acid at once, soothes and comforts the lacerated stomach walls, evacuates clogging wastes. But be sure you see the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on bottle and carton, and the red seal on the carton. None is genuine Maclean Brand without this signature. Never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Look for the Signature—

Alex. C. Maclean

MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder

MUTT AND JEFF—The Railroad Loses One Possenger, Anyway — By BUD FISHER

JUST BECAUSE I SHAVED OFF MY WHISKERS I DON'T SEE WHY I HAVE TO WEAR YOUR SON'S CLOTHING!
NOW, JEFF ----- HERE'S A FIRM THAT NEEDS A BOY AT FIFTEEN DOLLARS A WEEK! A JOB'S A JOB!
WELL, WHERE'S THE FARE FOR HIM?
FARE? THE BOY'S ONLY FIVE YEARS OLD!
FIVE? MISTER THAT THING'S OLDER THAN FIVE YEARS!
OH, NO, HE'S NOT! WHAT MAKES YOU THINK SO?
JUST LOOK AT THE WRINKLES ON HIS PUSS!
CAN I HELP IT IF THE BOY WORRIES!

HARIJAN LEGISLATOR JAILED

Satyagraha Arrests And Convictions

PATNA, March 21.

Mr. Sheonandan Sharma, a Harijan member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly, and Mr. Ramrijhan Sharma were sentenced to one year's R. I. and two months' R. I. respectively for offering Satyagraha.—United Press.

DHANBAD, March 21.

Mr. Raghunandan Singh Choudhury, President of the Topchanchi Thana Congress Committee, was arrested yesterday at village Khesmi for offering Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans.

He was tried to-day at Dhanbad by Mr. A. W. Khan, Senior Deputy Magistrate and sentenced to 6 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50, in default further one month's imprisonment.—A. P.

Muzaffarpur Convictions

MUZAFFARPUR, March 22.

The following persons have been convicted and sentenced in connection with Satyagraha movement in Muzaffarpur:—

Thakur Sinha—one year's R. I.; Ramakantsaran and Lakshman Sahni—two months' R. I. and fine of Rs. 50 each; Rup Narayan Singh—three months and a fine of Rs. 100; Ramprot Verma—two months' R. I.

AT HAJIPUR:—Chamdrika Jha—three months and fine of Rs. 25.—

Pandit Vishwanath Jhan, who offered Satyagraha on March 7 has been sentenced to undergo imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

Mr. Ramrijhan Sharma who offered Satyagraha on March 15 has been sentenced to undergo imprisonment for two months and to pay a fine of Rs. 60 in default to undergo further imprisonmen for one month.—United Press.

Send-Off To "G" Ward Satyagrahi

The importance of the constructive programme was stressed by several speakers at a public meeting held in the Ice Factory compound in Khed Gully, Dadar, on Sunday evening to bid farewell to Mr. Ramascharya Rai Sharma, a member of the Council of Management of the "G" Ward Congress Committee, who is offering Satyagraha shortly.

The meeting which was held under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee was presided over by Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, and was addressed by Messrs. Govindbhai J. Patel, Pandit Shivnarain Upadhyaya, Shitalprasad N. Sharma, R. C Singh, Dr. Naravane and Mr. D N. Wandrekar, who, it is understood, will be offering Satyagraha again, from the "G" Ward.

All the speakers explained the Congress attitude towards the war and the significance of the Congress constructive programme in general and of Khadi in particular.

Mr. Ramascharya Rai Sharma in thanking them for the kind send-off they were giving him exhorted them to carry on the constructive programme with great zeal and enthusiasm.

In Karnatak:

HUBLI, March 22.

The following are Satyagraha convictions:—

NORTH CANARA: Bashetteppa Bhooma sentenced to six months.

DHARWAR DISTRICT:—Gamanna Annigeri, four months. Shiddappa Huli, three months. Shivappa Abbregeri, three months. Lingabasapa Bhopalapur, four months. Mallappa Maranbasapa six months. Basappa Yarebeleri four months. Shankar Ponkase (Hubli) four months.—A. P.

More Women Satyagrahis

(From Our Correspondent)

NADIAD, March 20.

In Kaira District in the course of a week half a dozen Satyagrahis come forward to court jail. Miss Shantaben Dahyabhai Patel Miss Yeshodaben Manibhai Patel and Shrimatee Lalitaben Babubhai Patel, all of Nadiad, who were recently released from Jail on completion of their term of imprisonmen, were re-arrested to-day, on account of their offering Satyagraha at Nadiad, Dabhan and Mahudha, respectively. They were sentenced to one day's imprisonment and fine Rs. 200 each and are being removed to the Sabarmati Central Jail.

In U. P.

DOZEN CONVICTIONS IN MEERUT

MEERUT, March 21

After a trial today in Meerut District Jail under the Defence of India Rules before the City Magistrate the following were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment: Raghunandan to 6 months and fine of Rs. 25; Chattarsingh, 6 months and fine of Rs. 25; Ranvirsingh 6 months and fine of Rs. 100; Munshilal 8 months and fine of Rs. 20, Kishanlal Baghpat 8 months and fine of Rs. 25; Umraosingh 6 months and fine Rs. 20; Hoshiarsingh, 8 months and fine of Rs. 30; Dayalchand 6 months and fine of Rs. 50; Ratanlal 6 months and fine of Rs. 100; Mukhtarsingh 6 months and fine of Rs. 20; Dhoomsingh 6 months and fine of Rs. 35; Hiralal 6 months and fine of Rs. 20; Lakhpatsingh 6 months, Ramchandra Sahai 6 months, Shiamsingh 6 months, Shivadatta 4 months on two counts to run concurrently, Niadusingh 4 months, Budhprakash four months, Har Prasad 6 months.

BENARES ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

BENARES, March 22.

The following were sentenced yesterday in connection with Satyagraha in the district.—

Banduram and Rambadan Singh, six months' R. I. and Rs. 50 fine each in default two months' further R. I.

Vishwanath Gupta and Lakshmana Prasad, six months' R. I. and Rs. 40 fine each in default two months' R. I.

Raj Narayan Singh, six months' R. I. and Rs. 35 fine in default two months' R. I.

Messrs. Jung Bahadur Singh, Sitaram, Hirasingh, Kashinath Misra, Gopinath Singh, Lalan Singh and Guru Prasad, eight months' R. I. each.—A. P.

FOUR ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA RAID

CALCUTTA, March 22.

About 15 places, including the offices of the suspended Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and a printing and publishing establishment were raided by the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police to-day.

Four persons were arrested under the Defence of India Rules following the searches, and some allegedly objectionable literature was seized.—A. P.

Ban On Meetings

CALCUTTA, March 23.

The District Magistrate of Patna has promulgated an order under the Defence of India Rules, prohibiting public meetings, processions and assemblies throughout the district for a period of three months, without the permission of the authorities obtained at least a week in advance. The order, however, shall not apply to strictly religious gatherings or marriage processions. A similar order has been issued in Netrakona (Mymensingh district) by beat of drums.

INTERNED

Prafulla Goswami, Congress worker, who was released from Nowgong Jail (Assam) on March 19, after serving two months' imprisonment, has been interned at his village residence at Naibari in the district of Kamrup.

Jogesh Chandra Biswas, Subodh Chandra Chakraborty and Nalini Kanta Dey, Forward Bloc workers, have been arrested at Silchar (Assam) on a charge of attempting to hold a public meeting on March 19, in observance of the Anti-Compromise Day, in spite of prohibitory orders.—A. P.

In Orissa And Assam

CALCUTTA, March 21.

Dhananjay Mishra, a member of the Utkal, Provincial Congress Committee was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs 50/- for offering Satyagraha by the sub divisional officer of Bargarh (Sambalpur). Benudhar Pradhan and Sundermani Patel have been arrested for offering Satyagraha at different places in Sambalpur.

A Sibsagar (Assam) message states that Chandra Nath Sarma a Satyagrahi has been sentenced to three months' R. I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 40/-. The 28 Satyagrahis of Sibsagar, who have so far been convicted, have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonmnt ranging from one day to four months and to pay fines varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.

"RED" LEAFLETS SEIZED.

The police at Dibrugarh (Assam) searched a number of houses in the town and seized several communist leaflets. One person has been arrested in this connection.

Five persons offered Satyagraha in Calcutta to-day, but none of them was arrested.

Four youngmen were arrested to-day for creating disturbance in the court room of Police Magistrate at Sealdah by shouting objectionable slogans. Three other youngmen were arrested by the special branch police, following searches of their residences in Calcutta.—A. P.

A truce extending upto Ramzan is reported to have been effected between the Zakhakhel Afridis and the Khukikhel Afridis over the Lalachina affair.

RAJEN BABU AND ASSAM CONGRESS LEGISLATORS

GAUHATI, March 22.

Dr Rajendra Prasad, Member-in-Charge of the All-India Congres Parliamentary Sub-Committee, has allowed the Congress members of the Assam Legislature remaining outside, to attend, in the event of their subsequent imprisonment for offering Satyagraha, the present session of the Assembly for one day, so that their seats may not be declared vacant under sub-Section 4 of Section 68 of the Government of India Act.

A meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party has been called on March 26 at Shillong.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU TO INTERVIEW BAJAJ

WARDHA, March 22

Dr. Rajendra Prasad is leaving this afternoon for interviewing Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in Nagpur Jail, after which he will address Nagpur Congress workers. Dr. Prasad leaves for Patna tomorrow morning.—A. P.

In The Punjab:

LAHORE, March 22.

Mahashe Ramdas, a Congress worker of Lahore, who had intimated the District Magistrate of his intention to offer Satyagraha, was arrested this afternoon.

Balwantrai Uppal, General Secretary of the Majha District Congress Committee was arrested at Kasur. Fifteen other arrests are reported from various parts of the province.—A. P.

Indo-Burma Trade Talks

NEW DELHI, March 23

It is learnt that the Burma Delegation in the Indo-Burma Trade Negotiations will arrive in New Delhi tomorrow. Negotiations are expected to be resumed shortly afterwards.—A. P.

Rangoon Turf Club's Gift

RANGOON, March 22. (Delayed).

The directors of the Rangoon Turf Club have decided to donate the proceeds of to-day's Farewell Race Meeting to H. E. Sir Archibald Cochrane for the purchase of a bomber. A record crowd was present, and the cup event—Cochrane Cup—was won by a Burma-bred pony, Trojan Boy, ridden by the champion jockey, Bayin Glay.—A. P.

Indian News From Here And There

LAHORE, March 22.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, presided over a durbar held in Kasur this morning when a token purse of Rs. one and quarter lakhs was presented to him by the Sub-divisional Officer, Chaudhri Sultan Lal Hussain.—A. P.

KARACHI, March 22.—With a view to correcting the morals of Municipal Councillors of the Karachi Corporation and giving them a lead in civic welfare, a Citizens Association has been formed in Karachi, Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Mr. Durgdas B. Advani and Mr. Hatim A. Alavi, former Mayors of Karachi, are taking keen interest in the work of the Association.—United Press.

JUBBULPORE, March 22.—In view of the communal disturbances which occurred in Jubbulpore on February 9 Mr. N. K. Paterson, the District Magistrate has further extended the prohibitory order for two months which would have expired tomorrow morning.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, March 20.

A resolution endorsing the programme enunciated at the All-India Anti-Compromise Conference at Ramgarh and the All-India Kisan Conference at Plasha, was adopted at a public meeting held to-night at Sradhanand Park at Calcutta in observance of the All-India Anti-Compromise Day. Mr. Nausher Ali, M.L.A., ex-Minister presided.

CALCUTTA, March 20.

The Bengal Shops and Establishments Bill of 1940, which was passed by the Provincial Legislature last year and has since been given assent to by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, will it is learnt, come into force from April 1 in the city of Calcutta and the town of Howrah, to begin with.—A.P.

It has been decided by Government to take up the revision of electoral rolls of the Central and Provincial Legislative Assemblies at an early date states a Bihar Government Communique, which adds that this is being done in discharge of the statutory obligation and is not an indication of Government intention of holding fresh elections at any particular time.

Further eight candidates have been selected from different institutions of Cawnpore for the second batch of trainees to be sent to England under the Bevin Scheme.

Mr. G. D. Birla will perform the opening ceremony of the Harijan Colony, Arrah, towards the end of next week. The colony has been built at a cost of Rs. 10,000 contributed by Government, individuals and public bodies including the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh.

The South Indian Railway authorities have decided that the caste distinction boards hung at the entrances of dining rooms of the company-managed Indian refreshment rooms should be removed forthwith.

H.E. Sir Archibald Cochrane, Governor of Burma, has accepted the appointment of Honorary Captain of the Burma Royal Naval Reserve.

Sirdar Ahmed Shah Khan, the Afghan Court Minister and father-in-law of King Zahirshah, accompanied by sister of the Afghan Queen and party arrived at Peshawar from the Afghan Capital on a visit to India.

A Burma Government Press Communique says that His Majesty-in-Council has been pleased to extend up to May 31, 1941, preferences enjoyed by Burma in the United Kingdom.

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9 as. per bottle, large size 15 as.

CANTHARIDINE HAIR OIL
Renders the hair soft and glossy and beautifies even the most lovely head.
9 as. per bottle, large size Re. 1/-.

HAIR CREAM
A non-greasy delicately perfumed dressing which keeps the hair in any desired position.

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Preserves and beautifies the hair.
9 as. per bottle, large size Re. 1/-.

TOOTH POWDER
Cleans the teeth without injuring the enamel and preserves the gums and has the most delightful refreshing flavour.
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COLD CREAM
Nourishes while it cleanses the skin.
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VANISHING CREAM
Is the ideal astringent protective skin preparation for day use.
11 as. per pot.

SOLIDIFIED BRILLIANTINE
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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1941

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"AIR RAIDS ON U. P. CITIES NOT IMPOSSIBLE"

SIR MAURICE HALLET'S WARNING "AGAINST OPTIMISM"

LUCKNOW, March 23.

Graphic accounts of the heroic feats of Indian troops in Africa were heard at the war rally held at Government House yesterday when Maj. Halloway, who returned from the Middle East recently and Subedar Abdullah Khan, who saw the capture of Siddi Barani, recounted their experiences. His Excellency Sir Maurice Hallett presided.

The Indian troops, said Maj Halloway, had learnt the use of new weapons with alacrity and very quickly adapted themselves to the new conditions. Subedar Abdullah Khan dwelt on the vivid contrast between the conscripted Libyan troops 'who had no stomach for fighting' and the Indian troops who fought 'like free men'.

NOT IMPOSSIBLE

H. E. Sir Maurice Hallett addressing the meeting explained the three-fold objects of the rally, namely, to remind us that we are not out of danger, to show the people of the U. P. how they could help in the war and to recall the gallantry and sacrifice shown on our behalf on the sea, air and land. "America is now heart and soul in the fight with us", proposed His Excellency, "and we too must see that we do everything possible".

Sir Maurice warned the people against optimism and said: "Air-raids on Cawnpore, Benares or Lucknow may seem improbable but they are not impossible, and as I have said we must be prepared for possible emergencies".—A. P.

WHY 'PAKISTAN DAY' WAS POSTPONED

Bengal Premier Explains The Situation

CALCUTTA, March 23.

"We, on behalf of the Muslims of Bengal, reaffirm our deep conviction that the Pakistan principle adopted at the Lahore Session of the All-India Muslim League is the only principle on the basis of which the future constitution of India can be settled and we wish to make it absolutely clear that Muslim Bengal solidly stands by the Pakistan demand." Thus observe the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, and the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Provincial Muslim League, in a joint statement issued to the Press today, explaining the reasons for postponing the celebration of the "Pakistan Day" in Bengal.

The statement adds: "We have received protests from all parts of Bengal against our decision cancelling the arrangements for celebrating the "Pakistan Day" to-day in view of the recent deterioration of the communal situation in the province. We, therefore, consider it necessary to make it absolutely clear that we arrived at our decision after very careful consideration of all the circumstances and we shall, as soon as the situation permits, announce a fresh date for the observance of the "Day in Bengal."—A. P.

CALL IT FAQISTAN, LAND OF STARVATION!

PATNA, March 22.

"Pakistan may as well be called Faqistan, that is to say the land of starvation", observed Mr. Abdul Quaiyum Ansari, President of the Bihar Momin Jeman, presiding at the Momin Conference at Giridhi.

Mr. Ansari stated that the idea of the promoters of Pakistan scheme was to distribute the loaves and fishes of office amongst themselves in the name of their community and leaving the masses to die of starvation.—A. P.

BENGAL LEAGUE GESTURE

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The following telegram has been sent by the Hon. Chief Minister, as President of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League to all League branches in Bengal:—

"In view of possible misunderstanding and danger to communal harmony owing to recent riots, Provincial Muslim League has decided not to hold Pakistan meetings on March 23. Request you to comply".—A. P.

'PAKISTAN SPECIAL'!

LUCKNOW, March 23.

Elaborate arrangements are being made by the Provincial Muslim League to accord a reception to the President of the Muslim League, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who is visiting Cawnpore next week after about four years.

Provincial leaders will be at Cawnpore on March 29 and 30 when Mr. Jinnah will speak on the occasion of the 'Pakistan Day' celebrations.

Muslim students have arranged for a 'Pakistan Special' on March 29 from Lucknow to Cawnpore. Bedecked with Pakistan slogans the train will convey students wearing Pakistan labels to Cawnpore.

The Provincial Hindu Sabha is arranging an anti-Pakistan demonstration at Lucknow on March 30, when a public meeting will be addressed by Pandit Chandradatt Vedalankar.—A. P.

'Pakistan Day' In Delhi

NEW DELHI, March 23.

'Pakistan Day' was observed here by the Delhi Provincial Muslim League. Green flags were in prominence on house tops and balconies.

A procession was organised in the evening which after parading through the decorated thoroughfares terminated at Jame Masjid.

Mr. Jinnah and Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan will address a public meeting in this connection to-night.—A. P.

U. S. GIFT TO FR. PEOPLE

Two Shiploads Of Flour For Unoccupied Territory

WASHINGTON, March 22

All arrangements have been made to send two shiploads of flour to unoccupied France, announced Mr. Sumner-Welles, under-secretary of State to-day.

He said that the British Government had agreed to allow two French ships to pass through the blockade to a port in unoccupied France after the British had received assurance from the French Government that the food would be distributed only in Unoccupied France and no equivalent foodstuffs would pass from Unoccupied France into Occupied France.

Mr. Welles said that the British had been further assured that the ships would return immediately to the United States. The flour, added Mr. Welles, would be a gift to the French people from the United States and the shipment and distribution would be supervised by the American Red Cross.—Reuter.

NEW GERMAN POLICY TOWARDS SOUTH AMERICA?

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, March 22.

Some surprise has been caused in diplomatic circles here by the meeting yesterday in Santiago of the German Ambassadors to Argentine, Peru and Bolivia.

According to the Minister for the Interior, only the German Ambassador to Argentina informed the Chilean Foreign Office of his intention to visit the country when he stated that he was making a pleasure trip to Chile.

The other two arrived incognito. Their presence was neither announced nor known to the Chilean authorities until yesterday.

Comment in the evening papers reflect the deep impression caused by the meeting. Leader writers ask if this "secret conference" signified the starting point of a new German policy towards south America.—Reuter.

U. S. WILL NOT HAVE HER MAILS ROBBED

LONDON, March 22.

"Uncle Sam is a good postman. He will not have his mails robbed or parcels delivered to wrong addresses."

This was how Lieut.-Commander Fletcher, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Bristol, expressed the belief that American aid would reach Britain safely.

Lieut.-Commander Fletcher said "if the American people have decided it vital to their self-interests to supply us with munitions, we can safely trust it to their logical minds to see that the munitions reach us."—Reuter.

KARACHI, March 22.—In pursuance of the recommendations of the Educational Reorganisation Committee, the Sind Government are issuing an order reducing the course of Primary Education from five to four years. It is understood that the order will be put into effect from next year.—A. P

Bose's Properties

Why Attach Them Again?

Magistrate Adjourns Case Sine Die

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The Case against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose under the Defence of India Rules before the Additional District Magistrate of Alipore has been adjourned Sine Die

When the case came up for hearing to-day the Magistrate, Mr. E. S. Creek observed that as Mr. Bose's properties had already been attached by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with another case against the accused, no useful purpose would be served by attaching these properties a second time. He therefore adjourned the case Sine Die.—A. P.

SURPLUS BUDGET FOR AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, March 22.

A surplus of Rs. 3,39,000 is revealed in the budget estimates of the Ahmedabad municipality for 1941/42, income being Rs. 56,52,000 and expenditure being Rs. 53,13,000

The increased price of materials owing to war conditions is said to have affected the estimates in several directions, namely the supply of equipment for the fire department, the cost of chlorination, the expenditure of petrol, etc.

There is a provision of Rs. 7,693 for the new information and complaints department, Rs. 11,608 for the Shop Assistants and Establishment Act Dept and Rs. 10,000 for Municipal Employees' Welfare Fund.—A. P.

FAQIR'S ASSOCIATE IN TRIBAL AFFRAY

PESHAWAR, March 22.

Gul Nawaz, an associate of the Faquir of Ipi, after a fairly long period of inactivity stretching over many months figured in a tribal affray in the vicinity of Bannu last night.

With 30 men he raided the house of one Gulbadshah at Bazidayusup Khan in Surani tract. A number of shots were fired to harry the inamates. The owner of the house, it is reported, hid himself and thus escaped from the clutches of the outlaw, but his brother, Khan Badshah was kidnapped.

The raiders also took away a double-barrelled gun, some jewellery and Rs. 200 in cash.—A. P.

Nizam's Govt. To Turn River Into Lake

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) March 22.

A scheme placed before the Executive Council of H. E. H the Nizam's Government to turn the river Moosi into a lake with a free flow of water has been sanctioned. The work is expected to be taken up soon.

The river is at present like a sullage drain receiving waste and dirty water of the city and consequently the bed of the river has become a breeding centre of mosquitoes spreading malaria.—United Press.

New Municipal Board For Mussoorie

LUCKNOW, March 23.

Supersession of the Mussorie Municipal Board with effect from to-morrow till September 30, 1941, for the election of a new board has been gazetted by Government to-day.

The district magistrate of Dehra Dun has been appointed to perform the duties and exercise the powers of the Board.—A. P.

"VIZZY" SEES JAWAHARLAL

"Found Him Quite Cheerful And Healthy And Reading A Lot"

LUCKNOW, March 22.

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram had an interview with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Lucknow District Jail to-day.

"I found him quite cheerful and healthy," said the Maharajkumar and added "he is reading a lot these days."

The Maharajkumar is returning to Benares to-night.—A. P.

Placed In 'C' Class Owing To Error

NEW DELHI, March 22.

After questions, the Home Member made a statement correcting information given to the House earlier in the session with regard to the classification of Mr. K. G. Garg, a Satyagrahi of Ajmer.

As a result of further enquiries made, it was discovered that Mr. Garg had been placed in "C" class owing to 'bona fide' error. The Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara, had since then revised his order and Mr. Garg was now in "A" class.—A. P.

TRAVANCORE BANK LIQUIDATION

Petition For Co-operation And Collaboration Allowed

QUILON, March 22.

The Additional District Judge Quilon, passed orders to-day allowing the petition for co-operation and collaboration in the matter of Travancore National and Quilon Bank Liquidation filed by Mr. K. Bashyam on behalf of the Madras Committee of Inspection.

The judge directed that liquidators be appointed by the Quilon court to open correspondence with foreign liquidators and convene a meeting with a view to co-operation.

Three months' time was allowed for production of orders or declaration of courts willing to co-operate and no further dividends will be declared here till the completion of the co-operation scheme.

Ceylon will be treated as a single entity and if all courts there agree, co-operation would be established with them.

The Travancore liquidators will report the result of the conference to the court and obtain further directions.—A. P.

APPRECIATION FOR SAPRU'S EFFORTS

ALLAHABAD, March 22.

It is understood Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has received a number of calls from England and America including one from the Indian Conciliation Group in London expressing appreciation and support for the resolution of the recent Bombay Political Conference over which he presided.

An appeal for funds for carrying on the work of the Conference is expected to be issued shortly.—United Press

Red Army Manoeuvres In Siberia

MOSCOW, March 22.

Red army manoeuvres in Siberia and at Kiev are taking place under circumstances which reproduce actual war conditions the key note of the present training of the army under Marshal Timoshenko.

Troops in the Siberia military district have just completed stiff manoeuvres lasting ten days in snowy wastes far from all habitations and roads.

The manoeuvres in the Kiev military district are for officer trainees and are taking place in snowstorms and temperature well below freezing.—Reuter.

VICHY MINISTER FOR N. AFRICA

VICHY, March 22.

Admiral Platon, Minister of Colonies in the Vichy Government, is leaving for Northern Africa to inspect the proposed route of the 2,000 miles Trans Sahara Railway, it is announced here to-day (Saturday).

M. Bethelot, Minister for Communications, will accompany him. The Railway is intended to link North Africa and Dakar and labour camps are already being established in the northern section of the line between Bamako and Kenadoa.—Reuter.

FOURTH 'ADVISER' FOR MADRAS

MADRAS, March 23

Since the resignation of the Congress Ministry, the administration of the province has been carried on by His Excellency the Governor with the help of three Advisers but in view of the increase in volume of work the Government have now sanctioned the post of a fourth Adviser. The four advisers are Sir George Boag, Mr. H. M. Hood Mr. T. G. Rutherford and Mr. T. Austin.—A. P.

Kashmir State Assembly

JAMMU, March 22.

The next session of the Jammu and Kashmir Praja Sabha (State Assembly) will commence at Jammu on Monday the 24th March and last till 17th April.

Out of 16 working days eight have been allotted for official business, four for non-official resolutions and four for non-official bills, as many 776 questions and 146 resolutions have been admitted.—A. P.

Gaekwar In Madras

MADRAS, March 23.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda arrived in Madras yesterday evening 'en route' to Colombo.

His Highness is staying for a couple of days in the city as the guest of the Yuvarajah of Pithapuram, and will leave for Ceylon after visiting some places of historical importance in South India —A. P.

Ban Order Extended

JUBBULPORE, March 23.

In view of the strained communal relations in Jubbulpore the District Magistrate has further extended the prohibitory order which expired this morning, for two months, banning the public from carrying of lathis or other lethal weapons within the Jubbulpore Municipal limits till May 23.—United Press.

National Prayer At Madras

MADRAS, March 23.

In pursuance of the appeal made by His Majesty the King Emperor to-day was observed as a National Day of prayer in the city. Special services were held in several churches and "Archanas" performed in many temples for the success of British arms and for a speedy termination of the war.—A. P.

Prayers At Lahore

LAHORE, March 23.

Special prayers "for the success of British arms; for His Majesty the King; sea, land and air forces; all sufferers in the war—the sick, the wounded, the prisoners and the bereaved," were held here this morning in various churches. A large gathering, which included His Excellency Sir Henry Craik, Governor of the Punjab, was present.—A. P.

INDUSTRY AND LABOUR

S. I. Employers' Federation Chief's Warning Against Overburdening

MADRAS, March 22.

"The prosperity of industry is of paramount importance to Labour, and the over-burdening of industry must eventually be detrimental to the true interests of Labour" said Mr. H. S. Town, M.L.A., presiding over the annual general meeting of the Employers Federation of Southern India

"At the risk of being charged with employing delaying tactics" said Mr. Town, "I would suggest extreme caution in the enactment of any Labour legislation at present. The future of industry is obscure and we must not be deceived by the present activity into believing that industry is on the crest of a wave which will know no through. Any burden laid on industry will be a continuing one and the greatest care must be taken to ensure that burdens laid on industry can be carried at all times. Burdens should apply to all interests and not to just one or two.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Mr. Town proceeding referred to the question of industrial disputes and their settlement and said the Employers' Federation had always preferred a policy of negotiation and conciliation in all such matters. "We of this Federation would welcome a strong, well-organised and reasonably led Trade Union movement."

Concluding Mr. Town deprecated any hasty legislation on labour matters and said: "The Conference held in Calcutta in January of this year at which Government met the representatives of Employers and Labour will no doubt be of great value to Government, when considering further legislation.—A. P.

ALLOW DETENUS TO SIT FOR EXAMS

Lucknow University's Plea For Ordinance

LUCKNOW, March 22.

The Lucknow University Court to-day by an overwhelming majority passed a resolution recommending to the proper University authorities to frame an ordinance enabling the students of the University convicted or detained under the Defence of India Act or Rules to sit for University examinations and to request the Government to provide to them facilities for the purpose.

The Vice-Chancellor, Sheikh Habibullah, speaking on the resolution stated it did not lie within their power to enforce the resolution, but the power rested with Government. He, however, did not oppose the resolution.

Of the hundred members present only two recorded their opposition.—A. P.

PROHIBITION EXPERIMENT IN MYSORE

BANGALORE, March 22.

The Government of Mysore have passed orders prohibiting the possession of toddy, arrack, ganja and opium absolutely by any person in Channapatna town (about forty miles from Bangalore) with effect from 1st July, 1941.

This step on the part of the Government makes prohibition, in force in the Government Rural Reconstruction Centre, more effective as the possibility of persons from the centre proceeding to Channapatna town to obtain drinks has thus been averted.

WHEN RAMAN LEAVES FOR AMERICA

MADRAS, March 22.

Sir C. V. Raman who arrived in Madras to-day met the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras at the Secretariat this afternoon.

Sir Raman told the Associated Press representative that he has not so far succeeded in booking a passage to America. He however hopes to secure one before long and reach Philadelphia to receive the Franklyn medal in person on May 21.—A. P.

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

Buddy, Can Ya Spare A Tire

BANANA BOAT MYSTERY

THAT CAR'S FOLLOWING US, ALL RIGHT! THEY PICKED UP SPEED WHEN WE DID!
MAYBE IT'S A COUPLE OF LONELY GIRLS—
DRESSED IN MEN'S CLOTHES? IT DOESN'T SOUND ROMANTIC TO ME! WHATEVER THEY'RE UP TO - IT'S NOT FUN!
WITH ACCELERATORS JAMMED DOWN, THE TWO CARS SHOOT ALONG THE PRECIPITOUS MOUNTAIN SIDE...
THEN, AT A SHARP CURVE...
LOOK OUT, JIM! THEY'RE NOSING US OFF TH' ROAD!
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